

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW,

For NOVEMBER, 1805.

Art. I. *Essays, in a Series of Letters to a Friend.* By John Foster.
Longman and Co. 2 Vols. 12mo. pp. 517. Price 7s. 1805.

THE authors who have written on human nature, may be properly distinguished into two classes, the metaphysical and the popular. The former contemplate man in the abstract; and neglecting the different shades of character and peculiarities of temper by which mankind are diversified, confine their attention to those fundamental principles which pervade the whole species. In attempting to explore the secrets of mental organization, they assume nothing more for a basis than a mere susceptibility of impression, whence they labour to deduce the multiplied powers of the human mind. The light in which they choose to consider man in their researches, is not that of a being possessed already of the exercise of reason, and agitated by various sentiments and passions, but simply as capable of acquiring them; and their object is, by an accurate investigation of the laws which regulate the connexion of the mind with the external Universe, to discover in what manner they are actually acquired. They endeavour to trace back every mental appearance to its source. Considering the powers and principles of the mind as a complicated piece of machinery, they attempt to discover the *primum mobile*, or, in other words, that primary law, that ultimate fact, which is sufficiently comprehensive to account for every other movement. This attention to the internal operations of the mind, with a view to analyse its principles, is one of the distinctions of modern times. Among the ancients, scarcely any thing of this sort was known. Comprehensive theories, and subtile disquisitions, are not unfrequent in their writings, but they are chiefly employed for the illustration of different modes of virtue, and the establishment of different ideas of the supreme good. Their most abstracted speculations had almost always a practical tendency. The schoolmen, indeed, were deeply immersed in metaphysical speculations. They fatigued their readers in the pursuit of endless abstractions and distinctions; but the design, even of these writers, seems rather to have been accurately to arrange and define the objects of thought than to explore the mental faculties themselves.

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selves. The nature of particular and universal ideas, time, space, infinity, together with the mode of existence to be ascribed to the Supreme Being, chiefly engaged the attention of the mightiest minds in the middle ages. Acute in the highest degree, and endued with a wonderful patience of thinking, they yet, by a mistaken direction of their powers, wasted themselves in endless logomachies, and displayed more of a teasing subtlety than of philosophical depth. They chose rather to strike into the dark and intricate by-paths of metaphysical science than to pursue a career of useful discovery : and as their disquisitions were neither adorned by taste, nor reared on a basis of extensive knowledge, they gradually fell into neglect, when juster views in philosophy made their appearance. Still they will remain a mighty monument of the utmost which the mind of man can accomplish in the field of abstraction. If the metaphysician does not find in the schoolmen the materials of his work, he will perceive the study of their writings to be of excellent benefit in sharpening his tools. They will aid his acuteness, though they may fail to enlarge his knowledge.

When the inductive and experimental philosophy, recommended by Bacon, had, in the hands of Boyle and Newton, led to such brilliant discoveries in the investigation of matter, an attempt was soon made to transfer the same method of proceeding to the mind. Hobbes, a man justly infamous for his impiety, but of extraordinary penetration, first set the example; which was not long after followed by Locke, who was more indebted to his predecessor than he had the candour to acknowledge. His celebrated *Essay* has been generally considered as the established code of metaphysics. The opinions and discoveries of this great man have since been enriched by large accessions, and, on some points, corrected and amended by the labours of Berkeley, Hume, Reid, and a multitude of other writers. Still there seems to be a principle of mortality inherent in metaphysical science, which sooner or later impairs the reputation of its most distinguished adepts. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, that there has never been a reputation of this kind, which has continued with undiminished lustre, through the revolutions of a century. The fame of Locke is visibly on the decline; the speculations of Malbranche are scarcely heard of in France; and Kant, the greatest metaphysical name on the Continent, sways a doubtful sceptre amidst a host of opponents. It is not our intention to enquire at large into the reason of the transitory fame acquired by this class of writers. Whether it be that the science itself rests on a precarious foundation; that its discoveries can never be brought to a decisive test; that it is too remote from the business of life to be generally interesting; that it does not compensate by its use, for
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its defects in the fascinations of pleasure; and that it is not like the intricacies of law, interwoven with the institutions of society: the fact itself is unquestionable. He who aspires to a reputation, that shall survive the vicissitudes of opinion and of time, must think of some other character than that of a metaphysician.

Grand and imposing in its appearance, it seems to lay claim to universal empire, and to supply the measures, and the criteria of all other knowledge; but it resembles in its progress the conquests of a Sesostris, and a Bacchus, who overran kingdoms and provinces with ease, but made no permanent settlements, and soon left no trace of their achievements.

The case is very different with the popular writers, who, without attempting to form a theory, or to trace to their first elements, the vast assemblage of passions and principles which enter into the composition of man, are satisfied with describing him as he is. These writers exhibit characters, paint manners, and display human nature in those natural and affecting lights under which it will always appear to the eye of an acute and feeling observer. Without staying to inquire why it is that men think, feel, reason, remember, are attracted by some objects, or repelled by others, they take them as they are, and delineate the infinitely various modifications and appearances assumed by our essential nature. From the general mass of human passions and manners, they detach such portions as they suppose will admit of the most beautiful illustrations, or afford the most instructive lessons. Next to a habit of self reflection, accompanied with an attentive survey of real life, writers of this kind are the best guides in the acquisition of that most important branch of knowledge, an acquaintance with mankind. As they profess to consider human nature under some particular aspect, their views are necessarily more limited than those of metaphysical writers; but if they are less extensive they are more certain; if they occupy less ground they cultivate it better. In the language of Bacon, "they come home to men's business and bosom." As they aim at the delineation of living nature, they can never deviate far from truth and reality, without becoming ridiculous, while, for the fidelity of their representations, they appeal to the common sense of mankind, the dictates of which they do little more than embody and adorn. The system of Locke, or of Hartley, it is possible to conceive, may be exploded by the prevalence of a different theory; but it is absurd to suppose, that the remarks on life and manners, contained in the writings of Addison, or of Johnson, can ever be discredited by a future moralist. In the formation of a theory, more especially in matters so subtle and complicated as those which relate to the mind, the sources of error are various. When

a chain of reasoning consists of many links, a failure of connexion in any part will produce a mass of error in the result, proportioned to the length to which it is extended. In a complicated combination, if the enumeration of particulars in the outset is not complete, the mistake is progressive and incurable. In the ideal philosophy of Locke, for example, if the sources of sensation are not sufficiently explored, or if there be, as some of the profoundest thinkers have suspected, other sources of ideas, than those of sensation, the greater part of his system falls to the ground. The popular writers, of whom we have been speaking, are not exposed to such dangers. It is possible, indeed, that many particular views may be erroneous, but as their attention is continually turned to living nature, provided they be possessed of competent talents, their general delineations cannot fail of being distinguished by fidelity and truth. While a few speculative men amuse themselves with discussing the comparative merits of different metaphysical systems, these are the writers, whose sentiments, conveyed through innumerable channels, form the spirit of the age; nor is it to be doubted, that the *Spectator* and the *Rambler* have imparted a stronger impulse to the public mind than all the metaphysical systems in the world. On this account we are highly gratified when we meet with a writer, who, to a vein of profound and original thought, together with just views of religion and of morals, joins the talent of recommending his ideas by the graces of imagination, and the powers of eloquence. Such a writer we have the happiness of reviewing at present. Mr. Foster's name is probably new to most of our readers; but if we may judge from the production before us, he cannot long be concealed from the notice and applause of the literary world. In an age of mediocrity, when the writing of books has become almost a mechanical art, and a familiar acquaintance with the best models has diffused taste, and diminished genius, it is impossible to peruse an author who displays so great original powers without a degree of surprise. We are ready to inquire by what peculiar felicity he was enabled to desert the trammels of custom, to break the spell by which others feel themselves bound, and to maintain a career so perfectly uncontrouled and independent. A cast of thought original and sublime, an unlimited command of imagery, a style varied, vigorous, and bold, are some of the distinguishing features of these very singular *Essays*. We add, with peculiar satisfaction, that they breathe the spirit of piety and benevolence, and bear the most evident indications of a heart deeply attached to scriptural truths. Though Mr. F. has thought fit to give to his work the title of "*Essays in a series of Letters*," the reader must not expect any thing in the epistolary style. They were written, the author informs us, in letters

to a friend, but with a view to publication; and in their distinct developement of a subject, and fulness of illustration, they resemble regular dissertations, rather than familiar epistles. We could have wished, indeed, that he had suppressed the title of Letters, as it may excite in the reader an expectation of colloquial ease and grace, which will not be gratified in the perusal. A little attention to this circumstance, though it might have impaired the regularity of their method, would have rendered them more fascinating. The subjects appear to us well chosen, sufficiently uncommon to afford scope for original remarks, and important enough to call forth the exertions of the strongest powers. They are the following: 1. On a man's writing memoirs of himself: 2. On decision of character: 3. On the application of the epithet romantic: 4. On some of the causes by which evangelical religion has been rendered less acceptable to persons of cultivated taste.

We shall endeavour to give our readers an idea of the general design of each of these essays; and to enable them, by a few extracts, to judge of the manner in which that design is executed.

In the first Essay, the author expatiates at large on the influence of external events in the formation of character. This influence he traces to four sources, instruction, companionship, reading, and attention to the state and manners of mankind. After remarking, that for the memoirs of a man's self to turn to an useful account, they should not be so much a chronicle of events, as a register of the mental progress, of the internal principles, and of the manner in which they have been affected by outward occurrences:—he justly observes, that the principal obstacle to such an undertaking,

'is that extreme deficiency of self-observation, which, to any extent, is no common employment either of youth or any later age. Men realize their existence in the surrounding objects that act upon them and form the *interests* of self, rather than in that very *self*, that interior being, which is thus acted upon. So that this being itself with its thoughts and feelings, as distinct from the objects of those thoughts and feelings, but rarely occupies its own deep and patient attention. Men carry their minds as they carry their watches, perfectly ignorant of the mechanism of their movements, and quite content with understanding the little exterior circle of things to which the passions, like indexes, are pointing. They are like persons looking at the enlightened world through a crevice of a dark room. Knowledge of self can be gained only by a vigilant attention to self. A man might have lived an age, and traversed a continent, minutely exploring its curiosities, and interpreting the half-obliterated characters on its monuments, unconscious the while of a process operating on his own mind to impress or erase characteristics of much more importance to him than all the figured brass or marble that Europe contains. After having explored many a cavern or dark ruinous avenue, he may have left undetected a darker recess in his character.

He may have conversed with many people, in different languages, on numberless subjects, but have neglected the inquisitive conversations with himself, by which his whole moral being should have been kept continually disclosed to his view.' Vol. I. p. 8—10.

After observing the force of local associations, the author remarks, that no associations of this kind are so powerful as those of guilt.

'There are too many, perhaps, to whom local associations present images which they fervently wish they could forget; images which haunt the places where crimes have been perpetrated, and which seem to approach and glare on the criminal as he hastily passes by, especially if at the evening or the nightly hour. No local associations are so impressive as those of guilt. It may here be observed, that as each one has his own separate remembrances, giving to some places an aspect and a significance which he alone can perceive, there must be an unknown number of pleasing, or mournful, or dreadful associations, spread over the scenes visited by men. We pass without any awakened consciousness by the bridge, or the wood, or the house, where the most painful or frightful ideas may be lurking, to greet the next man that shall come that way, or, possibly, the companion that walks along with us. How much there is in a thousand spots of the earth, that is invisible, and silent to all but the conscious individual!

I hear a voice you cannot hear,
I see a hand you cannot see.' *Ib.* pp. 15, 16.

Among the many objects calculated to form the character and impress the heart, Mr. F. enumerates natural scenery; at the same time deploring that want of fancy and sensibility, which often renders it productive of so little effect. The passage, in which he adverts to this subject, is so beautiful, that we cannot prevail on ourselves to withhold it from the reader. He will see at once, that the writer has viewed nature with the eye of a poet, and has deeply imbibed the delicious enchantment which he so eloquently describes.

'It might be supposed that the scenes of nature, a most amazing assemblage of phenomena, if familiarity did not extinguish both wonder and attention, would have a powerful influence on all opening minds, and transfuse into the internal æconomy of ideas and sentiment something of a character and a colour correspondent to the beauty, vicissitude, and grandeur which continually press on the senses. On minds of genius they often have this effect; and Beattie's *Minstrel* may be as just as it is a fascinating description of such a mind. But on the greatest number this influence operates feebly; you will not see the process in children, nor the result in mature persons. The charms of nature are objects only of sight and hearing, not of sensibility and imagination; and even on the senses you will observe that the impressions are not sufficiently defined for clear recollection. It is not, therefore, strange that they seldom go so much deeper than the senses as to awaken pensiveness or enthusiasm, and fill the mind with an interior permanent scenery of beautiful images at its own command. This defect

fect of fancy and sensibility is unfortunate amidst such a stupendous universe, crowded with images, and, to a mind adapted and habituated to converse with the inspirations of nature, emitting sentiment at every point, and overspread with eternal visions. It is unfortunate, I have thought within these few minutes, while looking out on one of the most enchanting nights of the most interesting season of the year, and hearing the voices of a company of persons to whom I can perceive, that this soft and solemn shade over the earth, the calm sky, the beautiful stripes of cloud, the stars, and waning moon just risen, are all blank and indifferent.' *Ib.* p. 26, 27.

Toward the close of the essay, in tracing the steps by which some have arrived at the last stage of daring impiety, the denial of a God, the author evinces in a masterly manner the presumption of the atheist, and places the extreme absurdity of pretending to demonstrate the non-existence of a Deity, in a light in which we do not remember to have seen it exhibited. Speaking of a pretended heroism attached to atheistic impiety, he adds,

'But, indeed, it is heroism no longer, if he *knows* that there is no God. The amazement then turns on that great process by which a man could grow to the piercing and immense intelligence that can know, or without matchless presumption assume, that there is no God. What ages, and what lights are requisite for *THIS* attainment? This intelligence involves the very attributes of divinity, while a God is denied. For, unless this man is omnipresent, unless he is, at this moment, in every place in the universe, he cannot know but there may be in some place manifestations of a Deity by which even *he* would be overpowered. If he does not know absolutely every agent in the universe, the one that he does not know may be God. If he is not himself the chief agent in the universe, and does not know what is so, that which is so may be God. If he is not in absolute possession of all the propositions that contain universal truth, the one which he wants may be, that there is a God. If he cannot, with certainty, assign the cause of all that exists, that cause may be a God. If he does not know every thing that has been done in the immeasurable ages that are past, some things may have been done, by a God. Thus, unless he knows all things, that is, precludes another Deity, by being one himself, he cannot know that the Being whose existence he rejects, does not exist. But he must *know* that he does not exist, else he deserves ineffable contempt for the madness with which he firmly avows his rejection, and acts accordingly.' *Ib.* p. 60—62.

After bestowing so liberal commendations on this essay, we are compelled to lament a want of perspicuity in some parts, and of correctness in others. We could have wished that the matter had been more condensed, the sallies of fancy more expressive, and the purity of the language more proportionate to the boldness and vigour of the thoughts.

The next essay, On decision of character, appears to us superior to the former. The subject is pursued with greater regularity,

rity, the conceptions are more profound, and the style is more chaste and classical. After placing in strong contrast the features of a decisive and of an irresolute character, he proceeds to analyse the elements of which the former is composed. Among these, he assigns the first place to a firm confidence in our own judgement; which, he justly observes, notwithstanding the general disposition of mankind to overrate their powers, is no common attainment. With those, who are most disposed to think highly of their own abilities, it is common, when they arrive at the moment of action, to distrust their judgement, and, as the author beautifully expresses it, "their mind seems all at once placed in a misty vacuity, where it reaches round on all sides, and finds nothing to lay hold of." The next ingredient essential to decision of character, is a state of cogent feeling, an intense ardour of mind, precluding indifference and delay.

'The intellect of such a man,' the author observes, 'is invested, so to speak, with a glowing atmosphere of passion, under the influence of which the cold dictates of reason take fire, and spring into active powers.' p. 146.

In addition to these qualities, courage is required, without which, it is obvious that resolutions, the most maturely formed, are liable to vanish at the first breath of opposition. In the remaining part of the essay, Mr. F. illustrates the influence of several circumstances of an external nature, which tend to form, or to augment, the quality of which he has been treating. The principal of these are *opposition*, *desertion*, and *success*. It would prolong this article too much, to attempt to follow the author in these particulars. Suffice it to remark, that under each of them will be found many just and important observations. He concludes with briefly recommending a discipline conducive to the attainment of a decisive character. He particularly insists on the propriety of inuring the mind to a habit of reasoning; and that, not in a superficial and desultory manner, but by steadily following the train till we reach a legitimate conclusion.

'If a state of feeling,' he observes, 'is produced sufficiently strong and durable to determine the will, still while unsustained by the palpable substance of well-defined and well-set reasons, this state of feeling is likely to prove treacherous and evanescent under any important trial. It is not terra firma for a man to trust himself upon; it is only a slight incrustation on a yielding element; it is like the sand on the surface of the lake Serbonis, which broke away under the unfortunate army that had begun to advance on it as on solid ground.' p. 205.

We cannot dismiss this part of the work, without presenting our readers with an extract from the character of Howard, whose virtues have been emblazoned by the gorgeous eloquence of

of Burke, but we are mistaken if they have ever been painted in a more masterly manner than in the following portrait.

‘In this distinction (*decision*) no man ever exceeded, or ever will exceed, our great philanthropist, the late illustrious Howard. The energy of his determination was so great, that if, instead of being habitual, it could have appeared in an intermitted form, operating only for a short time, on particular occasions, it would have seemed a vehement impetuosity; but by being continuous, it had an equability of manner, which scarcely appeared to exceed the tone of a calm constancy. It was the calmness of an intensity, kept uniform by the nature of the human mind forbidding it to be more, and the character of the individual forbidding it to be less. The habitual passion of his mind was a measure of feeling almost equal to the temporary extremes and paroxysms of common minds: as a great river, in its customary state, is equal to a small or moderate one, when swollen to a torrent. The moment of finishing his plans in deliberation, and commencing them in action was the same. I wonder what must have been the amount of that bribe, in emolument or pleasure, that would have detained him a week inactive after their final adjustment. The law which carries water down a declivity was not more unconquerable and invariable than the determination of his feelings toward the main object. This object he pursued with a devotion which seemed to annihilate to his perceptions all others; it was a stern pathos of soul on which the beauties of nature and of art had no power. He had no leisure feeling which he could spare, to be diverted among the innumerable varieties of the extensive scene which he traversed; all his subordinate feelings lost their separate existence and operation, by falling into the grand one. There have not been wanting trivial minds to mark this as a fault in his character. But the mere man of taste ought to be silent respecting such a man as Howard; he is above their sphere of judgment. The invisible Spirits, who fulfil their commission of philanthropy among mortals, do not care about pictures, statues, and sumptuous buildings,—no more did he. Or at least, regarding every moment as under the claims of imperious duty, his curiosity waited in vain for the hour to come when his conscience should present the gratification of it as the most sacred duty of that hour. If he was still at every hour, when it came, fated to feel the attractions of the fine arts but the second claim, they might be sure of their revenge, for no other man will ever visit Rome under such a despotic consciousness of duty, as to refuse himself time for surveying the magnificence of its ruins. Such a sin against taste is very far beyond the reach of common saintship to commit. It implied an inconceivable severity of conviction, that he had *one thing to do*; and that he, who would do some great thing in this short life, must apply himself to the work with such a concentration of his forces, as, to idle spectators who live only to amuse themselves, looks like insanity. His attention was so strongly and tenaciously fixed on his object, that, even at the greatest distance, like the Egyptian Pyramids to travellers, it stood confest to his sight with a luminous distinctness as if it were nigh, and beguiled the toilsome length of labour and enterprise, by which he was to reach it. It was so conspicuous before him, that not a step deviated from the direction, and every movement and every day was an approximation. If it were possible to deduct from his thoughts and actions all that portion which had not a methodical and strenuous reference to an end, the solid mass which would remain, would spread over an amazing length of life, if attenuated

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to the ordinary style of human deliberation and achievement. One less thinks of displaying such a character, for the purpose of example, than for that of mortifying comparison.' * p. 156—160.

We have one remark to make, before we conclude our review of this essay. We are a little apprehensive, that the glowing colours in which the imagination of Mr. F. has painted an unyielding constancy of mind, may tend to seduce some of his readers into an intemperate admiration of that quality, without duly distinguishing the object to which it is directed, and the motives by which it is sustained. We give our author full credit for the purity of his principles; we are firmly persuaded that he is not to be classed among the impious idolaters of mental energy. But we could wish that he had more fully admonished his readers to regard resolution of character not as a virtue so much as a means of virtue, a mere instrument that owes its value entirely to the purpose to which it is employed; and that wherever nature has conferred it, an additional obligation is imposed of purifying the principles and regulating the heart. It might, at first view, be thought impossible, as Mr. F. intimates, that men should be found, who are as resolute in the prosecution of criminal enterprises, as they could be supposed to be in the pursuit of the most virtuous objects. It is surely a melancholy proof of something wrong in the constitution of human nature, that a quality so important as that of energetic decision, is so little under the regulation of principle; that constancy is so much more frequently to be seen in what is wrong than in what is right; and, in fine, that the world can boast so many more heroes, than the church.—(To be continued.)

Art. II. *Reflections on the Works of God in Nature and Providence, for every day in the year.* By Christopher Christian Sturm. Translated by Adam Clarke. 12mo, 4 vols. pp. 1206. Price . Butterworth, Ostell, Williams, &c. 1805.

THE works of God, although insufficient to convey to mankind the knowledge of his will, afford to those who enjoy the benefits of divine revelation, a delightful display of his perfections. The better we are acquainted with the various departments of the creation, the more we are excited to admiration of the natural, and love for the moral attributes, of Him who formed and who upholds it. Hence, popular treatises of natural philosophy, especially if adapted to stimulate religious affections, are likely to prove highly beneficial and acceptable.

Mr. Sturm's Reflections have been received by the public, in a manner that is equally creditable to the performance of the author, and to the moral taste of his readers. His work has been

* It remarkably corresponded with that of another late eminent philanthropist, John Thornton. Mr. Howard, however, was not destitute of taste for the fine arts. His house at Cardington was better filled with paintings and drawings, than any other, on a small scale, that we ever saw.
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translated into various languages; and it had early the advantage of being rendered very faithfully into the French by Madame Constance. Her motive for the undertaking was, simply, her own religious benefit; and when persuaded to publish her version, she had in view solely that of her readers. Such a congeniality of disposition with that of the author, was no trifling qualification in a translator: but a work which comprises so great an extent and diversity of philosophical matter, required also qualities, in other respects, resembling those of Mr. Sturm, in order to render complete justice, in a different language, to the author's researches. Mad. Constance was so far from being able to supply what was defective, or to correct what was erroneous in the original, that she seems not to have known the difference between a German and a French mile. By copying both the terms and the numbers of her original, she has represented the relative distances of the celestial bodies as little more than one fifth part of the truth.

Another *Lady* translated Sturm's reflections into English, not from the original, but from the French version; the errors of which she copied, while she omitted some of its moral beauties. Having a less lively devotional taste than Madame Constance, she excluded several parts of the work that might have been very acceptable to the pious reader. The author, in his first edition, closed each quarter of the year with a hymn of praise, and occasionally introduced several similar effusions of piety: but having subsequently published a collection of hymns on the works of God, he excluded from the second edition of his *Reflections* the hymns which stand in the first edition, and replaced them by meditations in prose. Mad. Constance inserted in her work, a prose translation of the original hymns, beside the meditations which had been substituted for them. Duplicate papers being thus introduced for sixteen days in the year, her English translator appears to have judged it expedient, for the sake of regularity, and of conformity to the author's design, to omit the supernumerary hymns: and had she taken no other liberty with the pattern which she professed to copy, she could not justly have been censured, even by those who might have preferred seeing it complete. But she likewise omitted seven of the daily meditations, substituting for them papers which seem to have been extracted from other works. As it is probable, that many of our readers, who possess the former translation, will likewise procure Mr. Clarke's, we may assist to form a comparative judgement of the two versions, by indicating the dates of the papers thus replaced: which are, 13 August; 10, 26, and 30 September; 31 October; 1 and 31 December. The comparison may suggest, that motives of female delicacy, in some instances, prompted a substitution of different subjects; but in others, neither that vindication, nor any of which we are
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aware, can be admitted. Nor should *one* of these variations from the French copy have been introduced, without apprising the reader of the change.

The translation, on which we have animadverted, with all its defects, whether obvious or concealed, conveyed to the English reader so much of the author's original work, as to deserve and obtain a very extensive circulation. The laudable attention which has been paid to Mr. Sturm's performance, made it however only the more desirable that a complete and corrected copy should be supplied. The varied and comprehensive nature of its subjects rendered this no easy task; and we apprehend that few writers would have been so competent as Mr. Clarke, to the undertaking. He has corrected the former translations, by a collation of them with the German; he has restored all the original papers, excluding those which had been interpolated; and he has in various instances rectified the mistakes of the author on philosophical subjects, by the aid of more recent discoveries. With the assistance of a poetical friend, he has also given metrical versions of several of the hymns. If the whole of these, and the numerous stanzas introduced by the author in his various meditations, had been translated into good English verse, a more lively representation of the original would have been given: but *non omnia possumus omnes*. We fully accord with Mr. C., that Mad. Constance's French version is "very correct and faithful;" and that as he could not procure the first edition of the original, he might very properly rely on her fidelity so far as to translate from the French those papers which the author had omitted in the third German edition, which Mr. C. obtained: but it would have been more satisfactory to us, and we think more advantageous to the work, if he had made an entirely new translation from the original, rather than merely collating it, and and taking the French version generally as the ground of his own. We have, indeed, termed his work a correction of the former versions: for although he more usually deviates from the former English translation, the same expressions recur in both too often to be imputed to accident. A secondary version can never give so just a copy of the original, as a primary one might convey; and we can only justify the practice in cases where the original is absolutely inaccessible. In suggesting, however, what the present translator *might* have done, we are conscious of no small obligation to him for what he *has* done: and to enable our readers to judge of the improvements he has made, on the original work, as well as on the former versions, we shall translate a passage from the German, and subjoin Mr. C.'s corrected version of it.

'The sun,' says Mr. Sturm, 'which is enthroned in the centre of the world, is above 1,000,000 times greater than our earth; and is more than 19,000,000 (*German*) miles distant from it: yet, notwithstanding this

this astonishing distance, its influence on the earth is extremely powerful. Around the sun, move *sixteen* orbs,* which are called planets. These opaque bodies derive their light, their warmth, and probably their interior movement, from the influence of the sun. Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Earth, Venus, and Mercury, are the *six* primary planets. Of these, Mercury is nearest to the sun; and therefore is mostly imperceptible to the eye of the astronomer. Having only a *seventeenth* part of the Earth's magnitude, it adds no particular embellishment to the starry heavens. To Mercury succeeds Venus, which we call sometimes the morning, sometimes the evening star. This planet, whether preceding or following the sun, is one of the most brilliant stars of the firmament. What is most surprising, is, that Venus is at least *twice as large as our earth*, and only 13,000,000 of miles distant from the sun. Then comes the Earth, around which the moon moves, as a secondary planet. Mars, the fourth planet, has only the *seventh* part of the earth's magnitude, and is 30,000,000 of miles distant from the sun. Jupiter, adorned with zones, shines constantly with distinguished splendour in the starry heavens. His apparent magnitude exceeds that of any fixed star. He nearly resembles Venus, when she appears in full lustre; but does not equal her in brilliancy. How diminutive is the Earth, compared with Jupiter! *Eight thousand* globes, like ours, would hardly form one like his. Finally, Saturn is the remotest planet from the Sun, being at the distance of 180,000,000 miles. Its orb is 3,375 times greater than that of the earth.'

This passage, in the former *version*, is the most erroneous of the whole work. The female translator seems to have supposed that Mr. Sturm meant *English* miles; at least she leaves the reader to suppose so. Mr. Clarke observes, in his preface, the following astronomical deficiencies of the *author*: "The planet *Herschel*, or *Georgium Sidus*, is not mentioned, though discovered March 13, 1781. Saturn has still only *five* satellites; the *distances* and *periodical revolutions* of the planets are not corrected according to late and accurate observations." p. 9. In his *own* translation, this passage stands as follows:

'In the centre of our world the sun has established his throne. This luminary is at least 1,380,000 times greater than the Earth, and is distant from it at least 95,000,000 of miles! Yet, notwithstanding this prodigious distance, he has the most sensible influence upon our sphere. *Seven* globes, which we term planets, move round the sun. These are opaque bodies, which receive light and heat, and perhaps their inward motion, from the sun. *Herschel*, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Earth, Venus, and Mercury, are the names of these seven primary planets.

* Reckoning *six* primary and *ten* secondary planets. It is now ascertained, that there are *ten* of the former, and *eighteen* of the latter class; viz. those mentioned by Mr. Sturm, and the *Georgium Sidus*; *Ceres*, *Pallas*, and *Juno*, which revolve between Mars and Jupiter: six satellites of the *Georgium Sidus*; and two (in addition to the five before known) of Saturn.

aware, can be admitted. Nor should *one* of these variations from the French copy have been introduced, without apprising the reader of the change.

The translation, on which we have animadverted, with all its defects, whether obvious or concealed, conveyed to the English reader so much of the author's original work, as to deserve and obtain a very extensive circulation. The laudable attention which has been paid to Mr. Sturm's performance, made it however only the more desirable that a complete and corrected copy should be supplied. The varied and comprehensive nature of its subjects rendered this no easy task; and we apprehend that few writers would have been so competent as Mr. Clarke, to the undertaking. He has corrected the former translations, by a collation of them with the German; he has restored all the original papers, excluding those which had been interpolated; and he has in various instances rectified the mistakes of the author on philosophical subjects, by the aid of more recent discoveries. With the assistance of a poetical friend, he has also given metrical versions of several of the hymns. If the whole of these, and the numerous stanzas introduced by the author in his various meditations, had been translated into good English verse, a more lively representation of the original would have been given: *but non omnia possumus omnes*. We fully accord with Mr. C., that Mad. Constance's French version is "very correct and faithful;" and that as he could not procure the first edition of the original, he might very properly rely on her fidelity so far as to translate from the French those papers which the author had omitted in the third German edition, which Mr. C. obtained: but it would have been more satisfactory to us, and we think more advantageous to the work, if he had made an entirely new translation from the original, rather than merely collating it, and and taking the French version generally as the ground of his own. We have, indeed, termed his work a correction of the former versions: for although he more usually deviates from the former English translation, the same expressions recur in both too often to be imputed to accident. A secondary version can never give so just a copy of the original, as a primary one might convey; and we can only justify the practice in cases where the original is absolutely inaccessible. In suggesting, however, what the present translator *might* have done, we are conscious of no small obligation to him for what he *has* done: and to enable our readers to judge of the improvements he has made, on the original work, as well as on the former versions, we shall translate a passage from the German, and subjoin Mr. C.'s corrected version of it.

'The sun,' says Mr. Sturm, 'which is enthroned in the centre of the world, is above 1,000,000 times greater than our earth; and is more than 19,000,000 (*German*) miles distant from it: yet, notwithstanding this

this astonishing distance, its influence on the earth is extremely powerful. Around the sun, move *sixteen* orbs,* which are called planets. These opaque bodies derive their light, their warmth, and probably their interior movement, from the influence of the sun. Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Earth, Venus, and Mercury, are the *six* primary planets. Of these, Mercury is nearest to the sun; and therefore is mostly imperceptible to the eye of the astronomer. Having only a *seventeenth* part of the Earth's magnitude, it adds no particular embellishment to the starry heavens. To Mercury succeeds Venus, which we call sometimes the morning, sometimes the evening star. This planet, whether preceding or following the sun, is one of the most brilliant stars of the firmament. What is most surprising, is, that Venus is at least *twice as large as our earth*, and only 13,000,000 of miles distant from the sun. Then comes the Earth, around which the moon moves, as a secondary planet. Mars, the fourth planet, has only the *seventh* part of the earth's magnitude, and is 30,000,000 of miles distant from the sun. Jupiter, adorned with zones, shines constantly with distinguished splendour in the starry heavens. His apparent magnitude exceeds that of any fixed star. He nearly resembles Venus, when she appears in full lustre; but does not equal her in brilliancy. How diminutive is the Earth, compared with Jupiter! *Eight thousand* globes, like ours, would hardly form one like his. Finally, Saturn is the remotest planet from the Sun, being at the distance of 180,000,000 miles. Its orb is 3,375 times greater than that of the earth.

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Of these seven globes, Mercury is the nearest to the sun; and it is on this account, that he is, in general, invisible to astronomers. As he is about *fourteen* times less than our Earth, he scarcely contributes to beautify the firmament. He is 37,000,000 miles distant from the sun. Venus follows him; and we sometimes call her the morning, sometimes the evening star. She is (for her size) the most luminous of the heavenly bodies, whether she precede the rising of the sun, or succeed his setting. She is *somewhat larger* than our earth; and is distant from the sun about 68,000,000 of miles! After Venus, comes our Earth, round which the moon moves as a secondary planet, distant from the sun 95,000,000 miles. Mars is the fourth planet, and is *seven* times smaller than our globe; his distance from the sun is about 144,000,000 of miles. Jupiter, with his belts, distinguishes himself always by his light in the starry vault. To the naked eye his magnitude surpasses that of any of the fixed stars. He shines nearly equal to Venus, when she is in all her splendour, only his splendour is not so vivid as that of the evening star. His distance from the Earth is 490,000,000 of miles. How little is our Earth in comparison of Jupiter! *Fourteen hundred* globes, as large as our Earth, would scarcely make one equal to Jupiter! Next comes Saturn with his ring, at the distance of 900,000,000 of miles from the sun, and is 1000 times larger than the Earth! The planet Herschel, or Georgium Sidus, is the last in our system, which has hitherto been discovered, it is 1800,000,000 of miles distant from the sun, and 90 times larger than the Earth.' Vol. I. pp. 52, 53.

This extract, exclusive of the astronomical corrections, has nearly a verbal agreement with the French version. Mr. C. has rendered an important service to his readers in bringing the proportionate magnitudes of the planets so much nearer to the truth: but had he availed himself of the latest and most accurate observations, he would have been intitled to a less qualified commendation. The diameter of Venus is now known to be somewhat *less* than that of the Earth, instead of greater; and the magnitude of Mars is calculated at the proportion of seven to twenty-four, to that of the Earth, instead of one to seven. In omitting to mention the minor planets, or *asteroids*, which were discovered previous to his present edition, we do not perceive how Mr. C. can obviate a similar censure to that which he has justly passed on his author. The distance of the Moon from the *Earth*, should have been inserted, instead of its mean distance from the Sun, which is (of course) no other than that of the Earth itself, around which it moves. The mention of Jupiter's distance from the *Earth*, is apparently an error of the press: it should be, from the *Sun*. We think that it would have been a suitable improvement on the original, to have mentioned the *satellites* of other primary planets, as well as that of our Earth; and that the mythological denomination of *Uranos*, which foreign astronomers have assigned to the Georgium Sidus, is (notwithstanding M. De la Lande's authority) to be preferred to the name of its discoverer, Herschel, in order to preserve uniformity in the celestial nomenclature. On

On several parts of this valuable work, observations similar to the preceding might be suggested: but we forbear enlargement; and conclude, with strongly recommending this much improved edition to the daily use of persons who are desirous of obtaining a general idea of the works of God, with a view to impress on their minds a due admiration of his perfections, and a habitual confidence in his word.

Art. III. *A Sketch of the political State of Europe, at the beginning of February 1805.* By William Hunter, Esq. 8vo. pp. 205. Price 4s. Stockdale. 1805.

THIS spirited pamphlet, although it does not throw any additional light on the situation of Europe at the period referred to, yet is well calculated to maintain the resolution and vigour of our countrymen. It assures us, with much force of reasoning and energy of expression, that we have nothing to fear; and boldly repels the assertion of Talleyrand, "that a ten years' state of delay would of all menaces be the most terrible to us." "We can wait," exclaims Mr. Hunter, "as long as Bonaparte; as long as he can, can we carry on war."

Mr. H. begins by taking a rapid survey of the political state of Europe from the barbarous ages to the French Revolution. To its abettors, Mr. Hunter attributes the fatal check to moral and political improvement, which it has been our lot to witness, and the effects of which it may probably require centuries to obliterate. He then, after having briefly suggested the circumstances which promoted and accelerated the revolution, goes on "to the main purport of his work; a Sketch of the political Situation, and probable Views, of the chief States of Europe." As we cannot spare room for a satisfactory abstract of this part of his pamphlet, we confine ourselves to a statement of his general inference; that it is the interest of all, and the inclination of most, of the European states, to oppose with their united strength the encroachments of the Gallic Autocrat. In this persuasion, the principal continental powers appear, at present, to coincide. May their co-operation with us be prospered to the establishment of permanent peace and security!

After having estimated the resources of the other states, he reverts to France, and denies that its ability "has been augmented proportionally with the extent of its territorial acquisitions."

'If,' observes Mr. Hunter, 'we contemplate the map of Europe, we shall find that the immense standing military force of France, amounting to near 600,000 men, is so distributed over her vast empire, in order to keep her own subjects in submission, that any formidable army, assembled on any particular frontier, would expose the interior, from which it must partly be drawn, to the dangers of popular insurrection and civil war.'

The

The character of Buonaparte is then drawn by Mr. H. in no very flattering colours; his assumption of the Imperial dignity is ridiculed; and his menaces of invasion are commented on, in a strain of indignant contempt. Great Britain comes next under review; the treaty of Amiens is reprobated; the volunteers are warmly eulogised; our successes in India and America are enumerated; the justice and the policy of the Spanish war is asserted; the prosperity of England, commercial, naval, and military, is painted in glowing tints; the blockading system is objected to; the state of parties, with an evident bias in favour of Mr. Pitt, is described; and the question of Catholic emancipation is discussed. Mr. H. then proceeds to inquire, under what circumstances, and with what stipulations, peace may be safely made? He sarcastically analyses Buonaparte's speech, and the official *exposé*, on the subject, which were published in the *Moniteur*. He concludes with an impressive admonition against precipitancy.

This pamphlet exhibits one view of the question only. By this observation we do not mean to censure the truly "English feeling," which its author evinces; but to caution our readers against admitting all his statements, without recollecting that much may be said on the opposite side. To rely on lofty accounts of our national prosperity, without advertng to circumstances, which, if fairly stated, would cast a shadow over the picture, is dangerous; because its obvious tendency is to generate presumption. We would not be understood to affirm, that Mr. H.'s general results are radically wrong; but possibly they are exaggerated; and certainly he more frequently displays the eloquence of the pleader, than the impartiality of the historian, or the coolness of the statesman.

We regret that the author did not feel it to be within his plan, to enumerate other than merely *human* causes, when accounting for the prosperity of Great Britain. Much as we deplore the deficiency of genuine piety in this country, we cannot but be sensible, that it is more extensively diffused than in any other; and where religion and morality make their stand, the spirit and resources of that nation will be unconquerable and inexhaustible. With the God of armies on our side, we may rest secure: but his arm may not be always extended in our behalf; and though we ought not to despond, neither ought we to presume. We may learn from an indecisive engagement, that even the skill and intrepidity of our sailors are not always availing; and whether the want of complete success be owing to the inconstancy of the elements, or to the hesitation of a commander, we may be taught that the disposal of events lies in His hands, "who directs the storm," and who can cover the ocean with impenetrable darkness.

Art. IV. *Sermons sur les points les plus importants de la Doctrine Evangelique.* 2 Tomes. 8vo. pp. 714. Price 12s. boards. Taylor. 1805.

Sermons on the most important Doctrines of the Gospel. In 2 vols.

THE palm of eloquence has been boldly claimed by French preachers; but we have already intimated our unwillingness to concede it to them. If, however, their claim to that praise were admitted, we should not hesitate to assert the superiority of many English divines in the more essential points of evangelical doctrine and practical piety. Rare, indeed, have been the instances for a century past, in which these indispensable subjects have been adequately discussed, either from the Roman Catholic pulpits in France, or from those of the French protestants dispersed over Europe. It is, therefore, no common recommendation of the Sermons before us, to announce that they breathe the spirit of revealed truth and of heartfelt religion. The Rev. E. Gibert, whose name is subscribed to the preface, is, we understand, Rector of the parish of St. Andrew in Guernsey. The inhabitants of that island, and of those adjacent, though they have conformed to the ritual of the church of England, have public worship administered in the French language, which is most familiar to them. These Sermons, however, are not printed as the result of Mr. G.'s parochial labours. They were preached at the church of St. Pierre, the principal town in Guernsey, of which the Dean of that island is Rector. The author's motive for undertaking this extra-parochial service, will be best explained to our readers in general, by transferring his own statement into our language.

'Having observed for some time, that my strength declined rapidly, without any apparent cause, I considered it as an intimation of my approaching dissolution; and, as my powers of voice were not in the least weakened, I felt it to be my duty to employ my remaining faculties in the service of my Master.

'For, if a warrior, who serves his prince with zeal and attachment, esteems it an honour to die on the field of battle, fighting for him to his last gasp: how much more eagerly should a soldier of Jesus Christ desire to breathe his last in the service of one who is so good a master, and who has conferred so many benefits on him. Can any death be more becoming than that of a preacher of the Gospel, giving up his soul into the hands of a faithful Creator, while pronouncing from the pulpit this invitation: Come to Jesus, that ye may have everlasting life?

Animated by these views, Mr. Gibert applied to the Dean for the use of his church on Sunday evenings, from the commencement of November, 1803, to Trinity Sunday, 1804. The request was readily complied with; and Mr. G. preached thirty-two sermons, which are now published, at the request of many who heard them with pleasure and profit. To these he has added four more; for reasons which it is unnecessary here to state.

The Sermons are on the following subjects :

' 1st, On the general resurrection ; 2d, God revealed to us in Jesus Christ ; 3d, The majesty of God ; 4th, The goodness of God ; 5th, Deliverance from condemnation by Jesus Christ ; 6th, The means of obtaining the kingdom of God ; 7th, Jesus Christ came to save sinners ; 8th, The nativity ; 9th, The mutability of the world, and the immutability of the word of God ; 10th, The love of God ; 11th, Christ crucified the only way of salvation ; 12th, Humility ; 13th, The gospel is offered to the poor ; 14th, the omniscience of God ; 15th, The spiritual resurrection ; 16th, God our Father ; 17th, The prophetic testimony in favour of the divine mission of Jesus Christ ; 18th, Regeneration ; 19th, The name Jesus ; 20th, The name Christ ; 21st, For Palm Sunday ; 22d, For Good Friday ; 23d, Immortality brought to light by Jesus Christ ; 24th, Invitation to sinners, 25th, The nature and effects of divine teaching ; 26th, The law " brings us to Christ ; " 27th, God is love ; 28th, What is man ? 29th, For the Ascension ; 30th, The necessity of good works ; 31st, For Pentecost ; 32d, The Trinity ; 33d, Privileges of those who love God ; 34th, 35th, and 36d, The Christian name.

In the treatment of these subjects, Mr. Gibert does not very closely confine himself to the matter of his text : he indulges in a variety of digressions ; but though not always in point, he is always pleasing and edifying. To enable our readers to form their own estimate, we shall give a few extracts. In the 6th Sermon, we find the following animated address :

' Ye wise and learned ! you are deceived and led astray by your boasted reason : you adorn your minds with various knowledge ; you contemplate the courses of the stars, and explore the secrets of nature : you are, in the general estimation, prodigies of learning ; but even if your discoveries were as real as they are often chimerical, to what does it all tend, but to increase your pride, and to cause you to lose sight of your real ignorance ? for " knowledge puffeth up." Learn, that God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble. What will your extensive acquirements avail you, if God conceal from you the mysteries of his kingdom ? if he leave you to wander without a guide in a world of doubt and uncertainty ? Look well to your steps, the path is slippery, and infinitely more dangerous at the height of glory, which you imagine yourselves to have attained, than in an abject condition. Remember these words of Jesus Christ : " I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes : even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

' But as for you, little children, you who are meek and lowly, who feel your ignorance and weakness ; walk steadily in the light of the Sun of Righteousness which shines upon you ; let the word of God be your only rule, receive it with faith, entreat him continually to render it " a lamp to your feet, and a light unto your paths." Meditate on it evening and morning, rising and lying down, night and day. Let the wise men of the age walk by the glimmering light of the flame which they have kindled, and the sparks which they have struck out.

cut. Be not affected by their contempt; the manifestation of the kingdom of God, and the assurance of your redemption by Jesus Christ, are infinitely preferable to all their knowledge. That calm and settled peace, which you experience in Jesus, will support you under your trials, will strengthen your weakness, will enable you to triumph at the approach of death, and will render you "more than conquerors."

As a specimen of Mr. G.'s talent for historical deduction, we select the exordium of the sixteenth Sermon, which is executed with considerable neatness.

'Of all the errors which have crept into Christianity, the worship of saints is one of the most ancient; some traces of it may be observed toward the close of the fourth century, but it was at first confined to a few individuals, or at most was practised only by a few obscure churches, and it became general by very slow degrees: for, even so late as the middle of the ninth century, it was the custom to confess to God, only "*in the presence of the saints and angels.*" God was intreated to listen favourably to the prayers which were addressed to him by the saints, on behalf of the church militant; and their zeal, their fervour, and their merits, were urged as motives for the divine mercy; and at most they were implored to intercede with God. Still a great number of christians opposed these superstitious practices; and all that the bishops of that age, illustrious in every other respect for their piety, can be reproached with, was the toleration of these superstitions.'

'But in later times, this doctrine was not only sanctioned by the church in general, and the council, but it was extended even to petitioning the saints to communicate grace to the heart, to open the gates of heaven, and to introduce their worshippers into the celestial mansion. At present, the formula of confession in the Romish church stands thus: "I confess myself to Almighty God, to the Blessed Virgin, to St. Michael the Archangel, to the Apostles Peter, Paul, and to all the Saints."

That our readers may be enabled to judge of our author's style, we give the following extract. In answer to the objection, that "because the Trinity is incomprehensible, we are dispensed from believing it," he observes,

'Cette difficulté toute specieuse qu'elle paroît d'abord, porte entièrement à faux & mérite à peine d'être réfutée. Le principe est vrai; mais l'application qu'on en fait est fautive. Il ne s'agit pas de croire en quoi consiste la distinction ou l'union qu'il y a entre le Père, le Fils, & le Saint Esprit: non seulement l'Écriture ne nous propose pas ces choses, comme devant être l'objet de notre foi; mais encore, elle n'en fait aucune mention, ni directement, ni indirectement. Ainsi que l'homme peut manger & boire, sans comprendre comment les aliments se changent en chile, en sang, et deviennent partie de son corps, de même il est en son pouvoir de croire, sur un témoignage divin, que Dieu a envoyé son fils au monde, pour nous mériter le salut; qu'il nous rend participants du Saint Esprit, pour dissiper nos ténèbres, sans être en état d'expliquer & de comprendre, en quoi consiste l'union & la distinction

inction qu'il y a entre le Pere, le Fils, and le Saint Esprit.' Tom 2; p. 306, 307.

We perfectly agree with the author on this subject; and we think that he might have spared an attempt to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity, by an allusion to the affections, the understanding, and the memory, of man. He grounds his comparison, on the Father being said to be *love*, the Son to be the Word, or *reason*, (ὁ λόγος), and the Holy Spirit, to be the prompter who brings all things to *remembrance*. We consider the Trinity, as a doctrine which must, from its nature, baffle all created intelligence; and therefore every expedient designed to illustrate it, as "darkening counsel by words without knowledge." We think also, that the author has committed a similar error in his first volume, p. 283; where he adopts a comparison, used by some ancient teachers of the church, of the Father and the Word, to the sun, and the light which emanates from it. We conceive the "dependence of order," which Mr. G. (with many other respectable writers) attributes to the *divine* nature of our Lord Jesus Christ, to be truly applicable to him only in his *mediatorial* capacity.

Our duty to the public exacts from us these observations; but it is with much greater pleasure that we subjoin our most cordial recommendation, on the whole, of a work which demonstrates the author to be a truly amiable and venerable minister of Christ. We think it no defect, that he quotes so largely from the sacred oracles, as to render some of his pages scriptural *centos*: because his citations are usually judicious; and for the greater part he suitably illustrates the grand doctrines which they contain. His object has been, to instruct, and to awaken. He plainly and forcibly addresses the judgement and the conscience of his hearers; leaving adventitious ornaments to preachers who are less intent on the salvation of souls. Without hunting for occasions of displaying oratorical powers, he sometimes rises into eloquence; but his prevailing characteristic is that simplicity, of which so beautiful a pattern is furnished by the scriptures, and which best becomes the ministry of the Gospel. We have been much gratified with the perusal of Mr. Gibert's sermons; and we hope that they will obtain a place in every domestic library belonging to our readers who are acquainted with the French language.

Mr. G. is also author of "Observations sur les écrits de M. de Voltaire," 2 vols. "Etat de la Question entre les Protestants et les Catholiques Romains sur la Religion." "Demonstration de l'Authenticité et de la Divinité du Nouveau Testament;" somewhat on the plan of Dr. Lardner. "Reflexions sur l'Apocalypse;" a Translation of Soame Jenyns's 'Essay on the Truth of Christianity' into French, and other instructive publications.

Art.

Art. V. *Essays, Biographical, Critical, and Historical*, illustrative of *The Tatler, Spectator and Guardian*, by Nathan Drake, M. D. In three Vols. 12mo. pp. 1223, Price 1l. 2s. 6d. Sharpe. 1805.

THE Essays of Dr. Drake, to which we referred in our Review for July, page 515, we are happy to announce, as a work which will be highly gratifying to the lovers of our English Classics. Dr. D. has made his appearance at the bar of the public on former occasions, and has obtained that applause which was due to his literature and taste. His present performance will certainly by no means injure his well-earned reputation.

These volumes are divided into five parts, of which, three are again divided into several essays. The first part, embracing but one essay, which may be considered as introductory to the rest, describes the merit and utility of periodical writing; and the state of literature and manners in this island, at the commencement of the *Tatler*, in 1709. The second part includes, in six essays, a biography of Sir R. Steele; and observations on his style, his taste and critical abilities, his invention, imagery and pathos, his delineation of character, his humour, his ethics and morality. The third part is employed on the character and writings of Addison, and is similarly arranged; but in the second, third, and fifth essays of this part, Dr. D. has taken occasion to introduce remarks on the progress of English style, from the age of Queen Elizabeth; on the origin and progress of English criticism; and on the introduction of Oriental imagery into Europe. In these essays, he discovers a great variety of reading, soundness of judgement, and accuracy of observation: but here, as well as in some other parts, we apprehend that the work might have been improved by compression. This remark is especially applicable to the essay on Oriental imagery, although the author thinks, "this digression sufficiently warranted by Addison's acknowledged love of these productions, and by the great influence which his example exerted in rendering them still more popular and pleasing."

The fourth part of this work consists of three essays: the first, containing biographical and critical sketches of Budgell, Hughes, Berkeley, and Pope; the second, of Tickell, Swift, Parnell, Grove, Byrom, and Pearce; the third, of more than thirty other correspondents of Steele and Addison, among whom are the names of Gay, Young, Congreve, and Watts.

The fifth, and last part, is occupied by observations on the effects of these periodical writings, on the taste, literature, and morals of the age.

To preserve the requisite unity in a plan of this kind, the author has very properly placed Steele and Addison on the fore-ground:—"They were," says he, "the fathers of periodical writing; and round them, as round two mighty orbs, must be arranged in just order, and with a subserviency due to inferior luminaries, the numerous literati who, however slightly in degree, have contributed to heighten the lustre of the system to which they were attached." (pp. 4, 5, preface.)

In pursuance of this idea, the lives of Steele and Addison are given on a scale more extended than has heretofore been attempted; a mass of scattered information is collected, and suitable reflections are interspersed. The lives of the occasional correspondents are not given at large, but, generally, according to the number and importance of the papers contributed by the respective individuals; the major part of each article being reserved for a critical consideration of their performances: and the criticism employed on the productions of Steele and Addison, bears the same proportion to that which is bestowed on their assistants, that was observed in the department of Biography.

The limits of our Review will not allow us to follow Dr. D. through the several divisions of his work: and, indeed, it is unnecessary for us to pay much attention to the biographical essays; as the lives of Steele, Addison, and some of their principal assistants, are well known; and in the accounts of others there is little particularly worthy of notice; though it must afford gratification, to those who are reading their papers, to have some information respecting them.

We shall select a few passages which convey lessons, or may afford occasion for remarks, of considerable importance.

That part of the biography of Sir R. Steele which relates his galling reflections on having plunged into the vortex of dissipation and folly, and his ineffectual struggles against temptations to sensual indulgence, is painfully interesting. Dr. D. ascribes all his errors to not having seen where his deficiency laid; and tells us, that "they were neither of his head, nor of his heart, but of his *volition*," which he terms his "*misfortune*." (Vol. I. p. 50.) Again, he informs us, that "his frailties, the origin of all his misfortunes, were not the offspring of vice; but merely owing to habitual carelessness, and the want of worldly prudence." p. 154. Without stopping to inquire what Dr. D. means by the *heart*, and how he distinguishes it from the *volition*; or which is the greater *misfortune*, to have a deficient understanding, or a perverse will; we would request our readers to be careful, lest they are led, by such language, to palliate *Sin*. However willing we may be, to judge favourably of every man; and especially of a man to whom we are indebted, as we are

to Steele, for some of the highest pleasures of life; yet we would not forget, that corrupt fruit must be produced by a corrupt tree; and that all sin, by whomsoever committed, is infinitely displeasing to Him, who is "no respecter of persons." We cannot help lamenting that the struggles of Sir R. were so unavailing; and on this occasion, we remember and feel the force of that declaration of Christ, *without me ye can do nothing*. Surely the exertions of Sir R. S. would not have been ineffectual, if, renouncing his own strength, he had humbled himself before God, had drawn motives of obedience from the Cross, and by faith, and fervent prayer, had obtained that assistance of the Holy Spirit, which is promised to all who ask with sincerity. These remarks may appear to be singular, and such as our readers might little expect on this subject. We hope, however, to see the time when it will not be uncommon to meet scriptural truths in connexion with critical remarks, and classical literature: and sincerely should we rejoice, to see the lives of our Poets, and other eminent writers, composed by persons who will not decline the language of fidelity and truth, when they are forming estimates of men's characters, or are deciding on parts of their conduct. The vices of men who have entertained and delighted us, will not then, indeed, be distorted or exaggerated: but though every excuse may be made for the *man*, that the case will admit, his *vices* will be called by their proper name, and not be termed mere *frailties* or *misfortunes*.

The following anecdote, taken from Mr. Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, as it will probably be new to some of our readers, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing.

'On the top of a hill, near to Hoddum castle, there is a square tower, over the door of which are carved the figures of a dove and a serpent, and between them the word *Repentance*, whence the building is called the *Tower of Repentance*. It is said, that Sir R. Steele, while riding near this place, saw a shepherd boy reading his bible, and asked him "what he learned from it?"—"The way to heaven,"—answered the boy:—"And can you shew it to me?" said Sir Richard, in banter. "You must go by that Tower,"—said the shepherd;—and he pointed to the Tower of Repentance.' Vol. I. p. 134.

We are at a loss to reconcile the assertion in Vol. I. p. 173. that "Steele, by his indulgence in the pleasures of the bottle, never became an object of degradation or ridicule,"—with some of the tales of his brutish intoxication, related in the preceding pages. Very far would we be, from censuring unjustly the conduct of this extraordinary man: we could dwell with much greater pleasure on the splendid parts of his character; but it appeared necessary to state thus clearly our views of his imper-

fections, in order that the excellent, moral admonition with which Dr. D. concludes this biographical sketch, may be felt in all its force :

‘ Let it be impressed, therefore, on every reader of his life, that the most splendid abilities, together with a pleasing temper, a generous and a feeling heart, are, if unaccompanied by well regulated affections, and a due attention to strict justice and economy, not only incapable of producing happiness, but are even frequently productive of extreme misery.’ *Ib.* p. 184.

From the life of Addison, we select the following encomium :

‘ It is the lot of few men to obtain the praise they merit during life; envy, jealousy, or party zeal, too generally intervene to derogate from the fame of him who aspires to public approbation. Addison was, however, peculiarly fortunate; though filling an elevated situation under government, though standing foremost in the ranks of literature and in times too when political parties were uncommonly violent, his moral and intellectual character not only attained the highest lustre and applause but remained to the last hour of his life unsullied by the breath of faction, and unassailed by the shafts of calumny. No vice of any kind could be attributed to him; and such were his acknowledged merits and popularity, that Swift, in a letter to Stella, dated October the 12th, 1710, when speaking of Addison’s election, which he observes had passed easy and undisputed, adds “ and, I believe, if he had a mind to be chosen king, he would hardly be refused.” ’ *Ib.* pp. 435, 436.

An investigation of the dispute between Pope and Addison, occupies more than twenty pages. It is impossible for us to present the particulars of the evidence adduced, but we accord with the opinion of Dr. D. in his concluding sentence—

‘ From what has been now brought forward, there can be, I should think, no doubt that the *only* blot which the enemies of Mr. Addison conceived themselves to have discovered in his moral character, has been compleatly obliterated.’ *Ib.* p. 465.

The life of Eustace Budgell is related next to that of Addison; and the contrast, both in life and in death, of these two men, who were for a time intimately connected, is peculiarly striking. Of Addison, one who was well acquainted with him, writes—

‘ He taught us how to live ; and, oh ! too high
The price of knowledge, taught us how to die !’

See in what peace a Christian can die! were, as is well known, nearly his last words : but poor Budgell, “ his character being irretrievably ruined, and feeling no reliance on the mercies and consolations of religion, at length came to the dreadful resolution of annihilating at once his miseries and his existence.”

The following sentence, left on his bureau, was intended as a vindication of the rash action—

‘What Cato did, and Addison approved,
Cannot be wrong.’

“A conclusion” says Dr. D. “totally unfounded, and indicative either of extreme imbecility or absolute derangement.” Vol. iii. p. 16. It demonstrates, however, only too forcibly, the pernicious tendency of theatrical precedents for suicide. If the perpetrators of that horrid crime, expect it to terminate either their *existence* or their *miserics*, how dreadfully must they be disappointed!

The Missionary zeal of Dr. Berkeley is peculiarly worthy of notice, as affording an extraordinary example of disinterested benevolence. After being promoted to the Deanery of Derry, estimated at 1100*l.* per annum, “he resigned his preferment to appropriate the residue of his life to the instruction of American youth, upon the very limited salary of 100*l.* per annum;” thus hoping to accomplish a scheme, which he had long meditated, for converting the American savages, to Christianity, by means of a college erected in the Isles of Bermuda.” Vol. iii. p. 63. The relation that is given of the failure of this undertaking may afford an useful hint to those who engage in missionary labours, not to place their expectations of encouragement on an insufficient foundation.

‘Having reached Rhode Island, which lies nearest to Bermuda, he thought proper to reside upon it for some time, with the view of purchasing lands on the neighbouring continent for the support of his college, depending upon the promise of government, that the parliamentary grant should be transmitted as soon as he had chosen, and agreed for, the necessary quantity of ground. The money, however, was never paid; and, after two years fruitless solicitation, he had the mortification of being informed, through the Bishop of London, that the sums arising from the sale had been diverted into another channel; and that upon application to Sir Robert (Walpole), he gave no encouragement to the Dean’s further residence in America, but in confidence advised him to relinquish his expectations, and to return immediately to Europe.

Thus perished, through the folly and duplicity of the minister, a project which must ultimately have been productive of incalculable benefit to the new world, and on which its amiable and worthy author had expended the greater part of his property, and several of the best years of his life.’ *Ib.* p. 68.

Another instance of disinterestedness in Dr. Berkeley, then Bishop of Cloyne, is worthy of being universally published.

‘His episcopal functions he discharged with all the zeal and unwearied assiduity characteristic of the primitive ages of christianity; and early after his admission to the Prelacy he formed, and adhered to, the resolution of never changing his see. Temptations were not wanting to seduce him from his purpose; for, “humble and un aspiring as was the
Bishop

Bishop of Cloyne," observes Mrs. Berkeley, "the Earl of Chesterfield sought him out;" and when, as a tribute to exalted merit, that nobleman offered to him the see of Clogher, where he was told he might immediately receive fines to the amount of ten thousand pounds, he consulted Mrs. Berkeley, as having a family; and, with her full approbation, not only declined the Bishopric of Clogher, but the offer which accompanied that proposal, of any other translation which might become feasible during Lord Chesterfield's administration.

The primacy was vacated before the expiration of that period. On that occasion, the Bishop said to Mrs. Berkeley, "I desire to add one more to the list of churchmen who are evidently dead to ambition and avarice." *Ib.* pp. 70, 71.

He would afterwards, on account of the infirm state of his health, have resigned his Bishopric, worth at least 1400*l.* per annum; but the King, unwilling to lose so great an ornament to the church, declared that Dr. Berkeley *should die a Bishop in spite of himself*; and granted him permission to reside wherever he might think proper.

Dr. D. says, "we are tempted to assign, in the language of Mr. Pope, and with no suspicion of hyperbolical praise,

"To Berkeley, every virtue under heaven."

(*To be continued.*)

Art. VI. *The Historie and Life of King James the Sext*; written towards the latter Part of the Sixteenth Century. 8vo. pp. 294. Price 10*s.* Longman and Co. 1804.

N*EC aspera terrent*, "not dismayed by difficulties," should be adopted as a motto, by every writer who aspires to eminence in historical composition. To ensure success in this department of literature, requires, not only a selection of authorities in regard to facts, but also a just estimate of the confidence to which those authorities are intitled. Memoranda, however slight, if made by an attentive observer, at the time when certain events are passing, or directly after their occurrence, are of greater importance in the investigation of truth, and in dissipating obscurities which envelope their history, than the most elaborate reasonings, or the most plausible inferences, that ingenuity can propose, a century, or two, after the transactions in question.

We need not go beyond the history of the British islands, for examples of incidents which perplex the judgement and delude the research of the most sagacious. We are glad when any fresh discovery contributes to throw new light on these almost hopeless obscurities: and we trust, that the public may still derive information from original documents which remain in the private repositories of our noble families; for this species of literary liberality is not without its patrons in the present day.

Such

Such a communication, we have now to consider. Mr. Laing, the editor of this volume, informs us, that the MS. was employed by David Crawford, Historiographer to Queen Anne, in compiling his "Memoirs of Scotland;" but that these are absolutely contradictory to the MS. from which they were professedly taken; and that "the discovery of the original MS. affords a complete detection of the earliest, if not of the most impudent, literary forgery, ever practised in Scotland." Mr. Whitaker, as an advocate for the innocence of Mary, will probably deny that this is the *earliest* forgery practised in Scotland; since, if the letters attributed to that unhappy queen be genuine, her defence is deprived of its main argument. We cannot suppose that Mr. Laing, who has taken considerable pains, in another instance, to convict Macpherson of forgery, is capable of imposing on us in the present case: we presume, therefore, that the volume before us is *correctly printed* from the original, now in the possession of Lord Bellhaven; of which there is a transcript in the Advocate's library at Edinburgh.

The editor observes, that "the author appears to have been a Roman Catholic, and of the Hamilton faction; and his reluctant testimony, concerning the guilt of the queen, possesses the more authority, as he is evidently hostile to her opponents, and attached to her cause." Mr. L. might have gone farther: the author is not only a bitter enemy to the queen's enemies, but he was certainly of a cultivated mind, and resident on the spot. We deduce the first of these inferences, as well from his general style, as from his rarely transgressing the bounds of decorum in the language which he adopts, and from the liberal spirit which occasionally appears in the characters given by him of his adversaries. We infer that this writer was resident on the spot, from his minute information on many particulars, of little moment to the general history of the kingdom, but intimately connected with the city of Edinburgh. Indeed we suspect, that he held some official situation in the castle; for we find him, p. 230, speaking of the Queen of England's "sending ane armie with all their provisions for asseging the castell," describing the garrison as "on the uther pairt so diffident of anie sic accident *to fall out againes* us, they would not give ear to anie danger that might *enshew* thairby."—Moreover, he hints, repeatedly, at circumstances of a private nature, such as bribes, which influenced the governor of the castle; and at other matters, which were probably confided only to one who occupied a situation of trust. As a resident in Edinburgh, whether in the castle, or in the city, the author recites the stories current there. He seems to have kept a journal of what he saw or heard; and his history extends from June 19, 1566, to August 22, 1582, where it ends abruptly; but the writer was living in 1589, if not later. His testimony is ex-
press

press,—that the queen contemned her husband, Lord Darnley, after his concern in the murder of David Rizio, in her presence, when she was far advanced in pregnancy, p. 7.—that after her lying-in and recovery, she went to Jedburgh, to hold justice courts; where, hearing that Bothwell was “hurt in divers parts of his body and head,” she hazarded her life to visit him at the armitage, performing a journey of twenty *Scotch* miles, in a few hours, in the month of October, through a country almost impassable, and notwithstanding “her white palfrey, says tradition, sunk into a morass in the way.” The effects of this expedition, united to vexation, and probably to a delicate state of health, shewed themselves, after her return to Jedburgh, in a dangerous illness: so that in expectation of death, she made her confession, &c. in a laudable manner, and with much energy, and composure of mind, according to the “catholique, undoubtit, trew faith, and religion.” p. 4.—that during this sickness, her husband, “King Harrie,” coming with all speed from the west of Scotland, attempted to visit her; “notwithstanding quhair of he was not maid welcome as appertenit—but was evil handlit.” p. 6.—that at the baptism of their son, prince James, at Stirling, in December,

‘Notwithstanding of this great triumph, with all the banquetting, sport and pastyme that was thair amang sa noble personages: Nather did King Henrie cum thair, albeit he was in Striviling all that quhyll, nather was he permittit or requyrit to cum oppinly: And thairfore he addrest himself to Glasgow, quhair he became extreme seik, and his haill bodye brak out in euill fauourit pustullis, be the force of young age that potentlye expellit the poyson quhilk was given him to haist the end of his dayes. Sa that the Queene, whither it was for pittie or hypocrisie (I will not dispute), tuik iorney toward him to Glasgow, and remaint by him by the space of ten dayes, and causit him to be transportit to Edinburgh, quhair he was placit in a desert ludging near the wall and faulxburg of the town, callit the kirk of feild, *prepairit for a wicked intent*, as the malicious actors performit with thair pestilant handis, perceiving that the poyson quhilk they hade givin him did tak na effect, devysit this uther purpose. To lay trains of gwn powder, about and within the wallis of the hous in great quantity. Bot first they come in be slight of false keyis quietlie to the King’s chalmer, quhair he was reposing in bed, and his servand sleeping nar by. First they stranglit the King, and nixt his servand. They kaist thair dead bodies out in a dezert zaird by a bak dore, quhilk they had prepared before, fitt for the purpose, and then kendlit thair traine of gwn powder quhilk inflamit the timber of the haill hous in sic sort, and troublit sa the wallis thair of, that gret stanes, of the lenth of ten fute, and of breid five fute, were fund distant from that hous be the space of a quarter of a myll. This was devysit to deceaue the people, to make them belieue that the hous and bodies was expellit and demolisbit be the chance of suddaine fire, and na utherwayes: Bot Bothwell and his men were sein neare hand by, to the end the wicket purpose should not fail to tak effect.’ pp. 8, 9, 10.

That

That the king was *strangled*, is denied in the confession of one of the murderers, at his execution; but it was the story current at the time: as was that of *trains* of gunpowder, about the house; which was also incorrect. This writer says, moreover, that Bothwell, "finding himself havilye sclanderit for the murder,—be advyce of the queene, put himself to the cognition of a jury," p. 11. He says, that the queen interfered, to prevent the Earl of Lenox from accusing Bothwell, as he intended; he calls the jury, which acquitted that criminal, "partiall;" and he records the names "of this honorabill jure, that all parties may be knawin in their awin cullors." There can be no doubt that the trial of Bothwell was a collusion, a mere mockery of justice.

The general belief of the queen's criminal connexion with Bothwell, is positively asserted; but it is not specified, whether this commenced before the murder of King Henry, or soon afterwards. Bothwell's seizure of her by her own consent, the honours conferred on him, his divorce from his own wife and marriage with the queen, and the confederacy formed against them by the nobility, are then related. The writer constantly terms her opponents *rebels* and *rebellious*; nor does he refrain from exposing the futility of their professions. In short, his language proves him to be a partizan of the queen; while his narrative implies so great a proportion of the guilt with which she has been charged, as renders his testimony of considerable weight against her. He well knew, that she was threatened with punishment, for the murder of her lawful husband King Henry; p. 26. yet he takes no opportunity to clear her from this imputation: on the contrary, he admits her "hypocrisie" in enticing him from Glasgow; for such is the fair amount of his language. That she did not remove him to Edinburgh with any *good* intent, is clearly the opinion of our historian.

Such, in substance, is the testimony of this MS. in reference to the queen of Scots; and we incline to think that it is not far from the truth. We do not deny, that this princess was hardly dealt with in England; that she ought to have had, if not her liberty, at least a fair trial. But the conduct of Elizabeth and her ministers, will admit of extenuation, if it appear that Mary's own partizans were conscious of her adultery, and could not acquit her of murder; that her own subjects, in her royal residence, suspended their allegiance, through persuasion of her guilt; that the clergy of her nation preached publicly against her; and that a part of her nobility opposed her in arms, as the only means left of safety to the state.

This manuscript, however, is useful for other purposes than that of elucidating this controverted subject, as it depicts, in
very

very natural colours, the manners of the times, and the consequences of a debilitated government. Dismissing, therefore, farther remarks on a question which we do not wish to introduce at full length, we shall offer an extract or two of a different kind.

That the queen of England might justly endeavour to maintain her party in Scotland, in opposition to her enemies, cannot possibly be doubted. We read that the king of France "sent sum provision of bullettis and gun powder," p. 105. and that "the king of Spain, on the uther pairt, sent sum gold for the waging souldiours, six hundrethe fyne hagbuttis, six hundrethe murreonis, six hundrethe corslettis, and thrie thowsand pickes, together with seven peece of ordinaunce, and great quantitie of gun pulder," p. 100. Can there, then, be any wonder that Elizabeth also should support her friends with military assistance; or that she should occasionally treat her prevaricating captive with harshness?

We transcribe a melancholy, but very natural, description of such unsettled times.

'Heir the mater began at sic stryffe, that the haill realme of Scotland was sa devydit in factiones that it was hard for onie peaceabill man, as he redd out the hie way, to profes himself opiny ather to be a favourer of the King or Queene. All the people were cassin sa louse, and were become of sic dissoluit myndis and actiones, that nane was in account bot he that wald ather kill or ryve his nybour. All gude pollice and law, iustice, and equiety was buriat, as it becomes for the maist pairt of all commonwealthes, yea even of the private families, that when ather of thame are destitut of thair lawfull and ordinar heid or gouvener, ilk priuat persoun rewles as he list, or may perforce, for his awin preferment and commoditie, without regaird of right or reasoun.'

pp. 84, 85.

'Thair sould ye haue sein almaist the sone againes the father, and the brother againes the brother, sum for meare defence of lawfull poweris, utheris for gaine, to espye quhat tho aduersar were doing, to quhome he maid himself sumquhat familiar, and the inhabitants of the gude toun sa farr divydit in myndis, that the spairt not to cum againes uther in opin hostilitie, as it hade bein againes ane forraine and auld enemye.'

pp. 121.

The following extract describes the conduct of the clergy:

'As thir temporall lords were thus obstinat againes the authoretie of the Queene, and these hir Lieutenents foirsaidis in hir place: Sa was the spiritualite, quha almaist haillilye hade conjoynit thair opiniones with hir aduersars in sick sort, that thai were not only contentit priuelye to haue bein hir enemies, bot wald also devulgat thair myndis to the people.

'For first, Johnne Knox, cheeff preacher at Edinburgh, at the end of his sermone being remarkit to haue prayit for diners forraine princes, and for the young King of Scotland, hade omittit to pray for his ordi-

nar

our princes Queene Marie, for the quhilk he was rebuikit be a wrytting
 assist upoun his durr, and he not willing to obscure ather his will or
 witt in that mater, answerit publicklye in the kirke the next convenient
 sermone daye, that shoe nather was, is, or should be his Soveraine, and
 therefor he was not addebtit to pray for hir. Thairefter the haill mi-
 nistry convenit, and thair it was concludit, that at na tyme cuming
 shoe should be prayit for as unworthie of sick a benefect, quhairin they
 constantlye perseurit, that nather persuasioun or reasoun could induce
 thame to the contrarie.' pp. 112, 113, 114.

It is true, that, amidst the din of war, and the tumult of con-
 flicting parties, whose "tender mercies were cruel," we can here
 and there distinguish a man of humanity, and none more ho-
 nourably than Adam Gordoun, Lieutenant in the north for the
 queen. Having taken by surprise 190 gentlemen of the oppo-
 site party, he treated them in a manner worthy of being imi-
 tated by every conqueror.

'Then he cawsit bring all the preasoneris befoir him, and spake unto
 thame on this manner. Gude contreyemen, ye know that all victorie
 lyes in the hand of God, to whais holy name be all laud, praise, and ho-
 nor for euer. And albeit ye be now under the will of your aduersar,
 vit rather mercie nor vengeance does becum a Christian. For albeit ye
 haue thir dayes by gane stubbornly resistit to the Queene's Maiestie's
 lawfull pouer, and me hir Lieutenent, I will not use onie seuerity
 againes you at this tyme, for one euill example offerit unto me be the
 tyrannie usit be the Regent. But be ye contrare, I will offer you all hu-
 manitye that I may, provyding that fra this day furthe, ye will behaue
 yourselues as dewtieful subjects to the Queene, and neuer cum in the
 contrare: quhilk I beseeke you to do, and promise this unto me, as ye
 will answer to God. And they all, with a joyful voyce and cheerful
 countenance, be halding up thair handis, promittit faithfullie to do that,
 and presenthe ilk ane of thame promittit to be gude for utheris, be thair
 subscriptiones then maid: and so he demittit thame freely.'

pp. 172, 173.

Very important lessons, even to private life, are taught by
 the history of the Scottish queen: the personal beauty of
 Lord Darnley dazzled her eye, and rendered her insensible
 to the deficiencies of his understanding. He who is a babblers,
 rash, and volatile, has all the chances of life against him, what-
 ever be his situation; but if he be exalted in rank, vain of his
 person, and flattered by beauty, the errors of his character will be
 the more hazardous and the more notorious. Had Darnley been
 mild instead of arrogant, and wary instead of confident, his un-
 reasonable jealousy would not have murdered David Rizio at
 the feet of the pregnant queen, thereby endangering her life,
 and that of her offspring. Had he been affectionate and *con-*
sant (which is generally doubted) he might have been hap-
 py as a husband, and powerful as a sovereign. Once he pos-
 sessed

essed the affections of the queen, but his conduct alienated them from him. He practised deceit, and was ensnared by deception; he patronized assassination, and he died by assassins. If Mary had been more guarded in her temper and conduct, sovereign over herself, and therefore less flattered by sovereignty over others, she would either have avoided the catastrophe which beel her, or would have excited unmixed pity and regret: but, if she was guilty of adultery she well deserved imprisonment; and if of murder, the axe and the block were no more than a merited retribution. Bothwell, too, the prime mover of these bloody deeds, and for whose advancement they were perpetrated, enjoyed his exaltation but a few days. He was then abandoned by his royal wife, exiled from his country, imprisoned in Norway, and there died insane.

Are not these instances of retributive justice, of that unseen hand, which strikes when, and as, it pleases? Are they not demonstrations of that vigilance from which no secrecy can hide, of that power from which no elevation can protect? If these inferences should strike our readers, as strongly as they do ourselves, they will not condemn the lessons which may be learned from the history of the beautiful and unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots.

Art. VII. *The History of Scotland*, from the Union of the Crowns on the Accession of James VI. to the Throne of England, to the Union of the Kingdoms in the Reign of Queen Anne. Second Edition. With a Preliminary Dissertation on the Participation of Mary Queen of Scots in the Murder of Darnley. By Malcolm Laing, Esq. In Four Volumes. pp. 1838. Price 1l. 10s. 1804. Edinburgh, Constable and Co.; London, Mawman.

CONSIDERED as a whole, and as comprised in four volumes, this work has a very striking defect, which is, that the first two volumes have little or no connexion with the latter; but, an extensive, and to the reader a mortifying, chasm intervenes between them. An introductory chapter or two would have been well bestowed in stating the general history of the reformation from popery, previous to the accession of Mary, and its progress during her reign; together with the state of parties, and the character of the Scottish nation, under the government of James, and before his accession to the English throne. As these four volumes rather comprise two works than one, we shall divide our remarks on them accordingly.

The first two volumes contain Mr. Laing's dissertation on the guilt of Mary, with his proofs in support of his opinion. Our foregoing article has pretty much anticipated what we might have said on some parts of this performance, which appears to us to be less a dissertation, or pure and simple inquiry into facts, than

than a *pleading* on that side of the question which the author has undertaken to support. It proceeds under a manifest apprehension of opposition; against which it sometimes guards by omission, sometimes by admission. The use of triumphant, and of sarcastic language, also, implies that a *retort*, whether *courteous*, or *discourteous*, was pretty strongly in the writer's imagination.

The author investigates, 1. The facts which preceded, 2. those which succeeded, the murder of Darnley; 3. The conferences at York and Westminster; 4. The letters of Mary; 5. The sonnets; 6. The contracts of marriage; 7. The confessions of the accomplices. We shall not follow him through these enquiries: they contain a number of curious and minute particulars, most of them derived from former writers, with a few additional papers, for which we commend the industry of the compiler. We cannot, however, but wish, that he had given us in his map a larger portion of the city of Edinburgh; for had we not possessed some knowledge of that capital, and had a general map of it before us, several parts of the narrative would have been unintelligible.

Our readers are apprised of our sentiments on the main question which has been so long in debate. We cannot acquit Mary; but we are unwilling to push to the utmost the effect of those arguments which are brought to prove her guilty. This is not the only cause, in which vehement pleading has overshot its mark; in which, if an advocate had attempted less, he would have proved more. A prominent instance of this disposition occurs in the first chapter of Mr. L.'s Dissertation, p. 17. Crawford's MS. as we have seen, mentions the journey of the queen from Jedburgh to visit Bothwell, at an unseemly, and unseasonable period; a journey of *twenty* miles, which might have been thought quite enough to demonstrate her attachment to him: but Mr. L. finding in Murray's Diary, that the queen had previously left Jedburgh for Borthwick, inclines to think her journey was "from Borthwick to the Hermitage, and back again to Jedburgh, of *more than sixty miles*." That one of these accounts must be erroneous, we admit; but why should the severest supposition be adopted as the most probable?

In murder, says the English law, all are principals: but we ought not to try Mary by the English law; let her have every advantage derivable from the constitution of her own country, and let every plea in her favour be impartially accepted. If we could discover what reasons might influence her conduct, it is possible that we should extend our charity, when judging of her motives; though we could not withhold our condemnation, when deciding on her actions. We should consider, that Mary was both a woman and queen: as the first, she possessed the

usual feelings of her sex ; as the latter, she must have depended on the opinion and advice of her counsellors. The assassination of Lord Darnley was not the guilt of Mary, or of Bothwell, only : it was the deed of a party ; it was promoted, as necessary by many, among whom a dignified ecclesiastic, and some eminent lay characters, appear. Is it improbable, that Mary's confidence in the opinion of certain, at least, of these advisers, might diminish her reluctance to the crime ?

It is true, that the mere idea of a tribunal, whose impervious recess disposes of the characters, the properties, and the lives of individuals, excites horror in the breast of Britons. Nevertheless, those who have paid any attention to the secret history of other governments, well know, that statesmen are not always averse from the private execution of that justice, the publicity of which, though it *ought* to be public, is rendered inconvenient by times and circumstances. *We* may insist that every party, without exception of rank, who has committed crime, should answer for that crime *to his country*, in the open face of day ; yet we recollect that the Duke of Guise was, as a punishment, assassinated, by order of that king into whose presence he was approaching : and that, to the Czar Alexis was administered, by advice of the council of state, to his father, that draught, which was, in fact, the instrument of his execution. The unsettled state of Scotland, and the violence of its parties, in the reign of Mary, render but too probable the conjecture, that, the necessity of Darnley's death being admitted, the mode of effecting it would occasion little hesitation : and those who thought him guilty of over-ruling the queen in affairs of state, and of plotting for the grasp of sovereign power, might think themselves justified in advising his punishment, by whatever means. It is very credible, also, that the personal danger to which the queen had been exposed at the time of Rizzio's murder, was not the only one to which her husband was accessory, though not of a nature to be divulged : and hence might arise her so frequent, and so earnest, entreaties, for a personal interview with Elizabeth ; on whom her representation could scarcely have failed of making considerable impression. These hints are not meant to extenuate the crime of murder (of that madness we shall not be thought capable), but to exhibit Party in its true colours.

Popular reports, or opinions, can never be accepted as authority for critical judgement ; much less can any stress be laid on poetical imaginations. Yet we cannot avoid remarking, by way of reference, not of argument, that the public opinion of her own country admitted the guilt of Mary, whence it must quickly find its way to England : and that, unknown to himself, Mr. Laing appears to us to have disclosed the origin of Shakespeare's *Lady Macbeth*, a character which has hitherto been considered as the "creation of his own brain." To say
nothing

nothing of witchcraft, which is the very soul of Shakespeare's Tragedy, and which was attributed to Bothwell, we might observe, that as Lady Macbeth prompts her husband to his fell purposes, so did Mary prompt Bothwell in her letters; as Lady Macbeth gives a feast to her servants on the night of the murder, so did Mary; as Lady Macbeth takes advantage of the king's residence in her house, to murder him, so did Mary. We might quote Banquo's remark—

'The near in blood, the nearer bloody.'——

——King, Cawdot, Glamis, all
As the weird women promised: but I fear
'Thou play'd'st most foully for it.'——

Nor is that of Macbeth to be overlooked,

'She (the Queen) should have died hereafter.'

In short, if the death of the Earl of Essex is understood to be alluded to, and described, in one part of this drama, it is, at least, possible, that other historical facts may be alluded to, in other parts of it: and it will be remembered, that the scene of it is in Scotland.

Mr. L.'s second volume contains the judicial depositions and confessions of the accomplices; also the letters, and the sonnets, of Mary. The authenticity of these is denied by the advocates of the queen, and much of their argument depends on this question. Mr. L. exerts his abilities to establish their authority and integrity. Some of his remarks are shrewd; and come naturally from a professional man, who, by his habits of life, and course of study, must be better qualified than most others, to decide on their character. A professor of Scottish law ought to judge correctly on Scottish law papers: and if the depositions only be admitted, the guilt or innocence of the queen may easily be decided by them. Had not our pity been excited by the sufferings of the fair prisoner, would these have been suspected of forgery? There are difficulties on both sides: but, if papers, purporting to be judicial documents, are forgeries, whose property can be deemed secure?

We must acknowledge that we are the more perplexed on this subject, by having once seen a leading advocate at the Scottish bar, when describing the contents of an important paper, and vehemently urging their authority, stopped in the career of his eloquence, by the desire of the court to inspect this paper: when alas! this document had either disappeared, or never had existed; and the cause was dismissed with indignation. The character of the advocates, on both sides, was above suspicion: but what could be thought of those, whose duty it was to procure, and to arrange the evidence?

We think it likely, that a reply, and perhaps a rejoinder, may be
3 H 2 preparing

preparing in this cause; and we shall neither anticipate nor prejudge them: but we may remark, by way of caution, that that controversy is illiberal, which requires the support of personal abuse or of party spirit. Neither aspersions of adversaries as knaves and blockheads, neither ill-natured sarcasms, nor malignant witticisms, can pass for proofs in a court of review. They may raise prejudices, but they never effect conviction.

If writers would equitably endeavour to discover the truth of facts, rather than to overwhelm their adversaries with confusion, they would more frequently accomplish every purpose which they ought to propose: and greater confidence might be placed in their representations. For our parts, we think that various questions, whether historical or others, may be so intricate and perplexing, or so obscure and dubious, that different opinions may be formed concerning them, and yet the parties, who hold either opinion, may not deserve to be censured as rebels and traitors, or execrated and anathematized, as arch-heretics, malignants, and Jacobins.

(*To be continued.*)

Art. VIII. *Travels in Europe, Asia Minor, and Arabia.* By J. Griffiths, M. D. Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and of several Foreign Literary Societies. 4to. pp. 416. Price 1l. 11s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. 1805.

CURIOSITY occupies a distinguished place in the human character. The ear listens with eagerness; the eye explores with avidity; the mind forms opinions: and this disposition accompanies us from childhood to manhood, from maturity to old age; retaining its force, even during the decline of our corporeal and intellectual faculties. It is one of those universal characters which appertain to our species; which denote an identity of origin, and manifest the consanguinity of the whole race. This contributes to account for that interest with which books of travels are generally perused. They introduce to our acquaintance our fellow-men, whose lot is cast in different regions of the globe; and whether they be esteemed our superiors or inferiors, their opinions, their practices, their resources, and their habits of life, when well described, are so many gratifications to our curiosity. Mind also differs from matter, in that the more it is improved by cultivation, the more it expands, the stronger are its wishes for knowledge and information, and its capacities for enjoyment are invigorated: its desires are multiplied, in proportion to its opportunities of gratifying them. It is no wonder, therefore, when this active disposition may be satisfied without inconvenience or hazard, either to person or property,
—when

—when the imagination may be transported to remote countries, though the person continues stationary and at home,—that books, which possess these fascinating properties, should not only be esteemed interesting, but should even become favourites. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that the information imparted by travellers, can be obtained from no other source; and that those observations which have escaped one traveller, may be made by another; so that the reader is prepared by expectation to meet with novelty, or at least with variety, in publications of this kind, notwithstanding the anticipations of preceding writers.

With these prepossessions, we opened Dr. Griffiths's volume. He left London for the Mediterranean, in June 1785. In the course of a voyage, not distinguished by any very striking events, he visited Nice, Genoa, and Leghorn. Thence he took his departure for Smyrna; where he arrived in safety, and staid a month. From Smyrna, he visited Constantinople; on which city, and some of the maxims of government adopted by its Turkish rulers, we have his remarks. Joining the suite of le Comte de Choiseul Gouffier, when he had a public audience of the Sultaun for the purpose of presenting his credentials, our traveller entered the courts of the Seraglio, to the third gate. He also procured opportunities of inspecting the grand mosque of Sancta Sophia, which he describes, together with various antiquities extant in this city. From Constantinople, he returned to Smyrna; visiting in his passage the Troad, also Tenedos, Mitylene, Scio, and other Greek islands. After a while, he quitted Smyrna for Aleppo; and made this journey *overland* (which is not very customary) by the route of Iconium. Of Aleppo, we have sundry particulars; and we find our author, after six months residence there, engaged by a friend, whose name he very properly conceals, to cross the desert to Bussorah, at the highly dangerous and sultry season of Midsummer. The attempt proved fatal to his fellow traveller, the state of whose affairs exacted this hazardous undertaking: but the Doctor escaped, and pursued his journey to India, where the present volume leaves him. A second publication, comprising the author's remarks on India, where he had more time, and better opportunities for observation, is proposed to be published. Such is the general outline of this work, which we shall not minutely analyse. As a medical man, the Doctor's omission of some minor particulars, such as dates, rather surprises us; and it is a real injury to his work.

We pass over the preceding parts of his voyage, to meet Dr. Griffiths, at once, in Constantinople. The politics of the Divan, he found preponderating greatly in favour of France. For this prevalence, he assigns reasons: and he regards the pro-

jeet against our Indian empire, of which Bonaparte afterwards attempted the execution by seizing on Egypt, as already formed at that time. He apprehends, too, that this plan is not abandoned, even at present.

Our traveller does not think the Mosque of Sancta Sophia, equal to St. Peter's at Rome, or St. Paul's at London. It is not so difficult of access as is generally believed. "A sequin or two, offered through the medium of any ambassador's janissary, to the door keeper, removes all difficulties, and silences the conscientious scruples of these disciples of Mahomed, who, at an unfrequented hour, will admit, upon such terms, the pollution of their temple." The plate, given as a view of this building, is taken from a situation so ill chosen, that it bids defiance to every idea of symmetry, or beauty: but, another, of the Mosque of Sultaun Ahmed, exhibits a very favourable specimen of Turkish architecture. The general view of Constantinople, is inferior to many that we have seen.

The dances of the Dervishes, called *Mewlewahs*, did not fail of engaging the Doctor's attention, as they may be seen at the time of their devotional exercises, on paying a piastre or two for admittance.

'The ceremony began by a number of the brothers seating themselves in a circle; then a dervish, repeating sentences from the Koran, walked round within the circle, and by degrees increasing his steps, at length whirled with a velocity scarcely credible: four others at this time joined the exercise; and all were equally zealous in their endeavours to support this laborious motion as long as their strength permitted it. In rather less than an hour the three had fallen, and the exercise closed. About fifty Turks attended as visitors, who beheld the exertions of the dervishes with the utmost seriousness and solemnity.' pp. 96, 97.

The manner of admission into this society is given afterwards, when our author arrives at Iconium. He also describes another order of Mahomedan devotees, whose public ceremonies continue for three hours; consisting of

'Processions, singing, balancing their bodies backwards and forwards, the right foot being fixed, and the left opposed to the alternate motions of the body, observing, all of them, great precision and regularity. While they are thus engaged, some cry out, *Jahallah!* others, *Jah-Hoo*, some sigh and groan, others weep; and all appear, with their eyes shut, under violent agitation. After certain pauses, they march round the hall with a slow step, striking the ground occasionally with the right foot, and sometimes jumping all together. During this time *ilahees* (hymns) are sung; the cries and howlings of the performers are increased, as well as their movements; and at the moment they appear to be falling down from weakness and fatigue, the Schaik himself rushes in among them, and urges by his example the whole company to accelerate their efforts, till they appear in a manner exhausted. In a recess in the wall, near the seat of the Schaik, cutlasses, and other sharp-pointed instruments;

struments, are suspended. Two of the dervishes, as soon as the fifth scene commences, take down eight or ten of these instruments, and after making them red hot, present them to the superior, who, repeating a few prayers, and invoking Schaik Ahmed Rufayee, the founder of this sect, blows upon the heated iron, carries them lightly to his mouth, and then delivers them to those who most vehemently demand them. It is at this instant that these fanatics appear transported with enthusiastic joy: they seize the irons, look upon them with expressive tenderness, lick them with their tongues, bite them repeatedly, and at length extinguish them in their mouths! Those who cannot procure any of the red-hot instruments grasp the cutlasses with fury, and wound themselves in the side, arms, or legs. Some support these tortures without any expression of pain: others sink under them, and these are visited by the Shaick, who anoints them with saliva, recites prayers over them, and promises a speedy recovery, which, they say, obliterates every vestige of their wounds in twenty-four hours. These red-hot instruments they call *gool*—a rose.' pp. 282—286.

And this madness, like that of Baal's priests in the Old Testament, is called devotion, religious worship! Can a stronger misapplication of terms be imagined? What has it, in common with the genuine dictates, even of natural religion? In what does it resemble that intercourse between God and man, which deserves the name of worship? It will be recollected, that these are the practices of a peculiar description, sect, or order of Moslems, and not of the people at large.

Dr. Griffiths ranks the Turkish music below mediocrity. In this judgement, he differs from Mr. Dallaway, who allowed it both science and execution. He thinks, too, that the Turks are not stronger in their persons than Europeans are; but that much of their bulky appearance, and seeming force, is owing to their dress. "I have often," says he, "been surprized at the diminutive size of a Turk when bathing, whose bulk and stature I had judged enormous, previous to his entering the bath."

The English factory, at Constantinople, does not flourish as it formerly did; its commerce is engrossed by four or five houses, instead of engaging upwards of twenty: but Smyrna has more trade than the seat of empire. The Greeks are described as sensible of their degraded state, and longing for liberty. The designs of France on these provinces, can be no secret: and hence, among other causes, importance is attached by the First Consul, to Malta.

The customary worship of the Turks in their mosques, is conducted with a solemnity highly praise-worthy. If any of our readers should interpret the description of it as a censure on some who are called Christians, let blame fall where it is due; and let reformation follow.

'The prayer *Namaz* is universally made with the strictest regard to the forms prescribed by the Koran; and these forms enjoin, not only a

previous ablution and decency of dress, but peremptorily point out that the true believer, turning his face in the direction of the Kibla or Sanctuary of Mecca, should divest himself of the recollection of every worldly object; that he should so intimately persuade himself he is in presence of the Almighty, that no action of common usage, such as arranging his turban, scratching himself, or observing any passenger, should be allowed to interfere with the sacred duties in which he is engaged; he is to fix his eyes upon the ground, or upon his knees; and at the moment of saluting the angels, upon his shoulders only: should he even feel himself disposed to gape, he is ordered to suppress the sensation, as the work of the devil, and to close his mouth, lest the father of iniquity should enter and take possession of his person.' p. 133.

The Turks have their relics of former prophets and warriors, which they venerate, though they do not worship them: they have also an idea of expiation of sin by certain services; which, though a superstitious idea, is of advantage to the public.

'The prophet has declared in the Koran, that whoever shall carry a dead body forty paces toward the grave will thereby expiate a great sin. Even during the plague the devout Mussulman places himself under the bier at the right shoulder of the deceased, then passes to the left; when from fatigue he is inclined to change, he removes to the right foot, and afterwards to the left.' p. 144.

The Janissaries appear to be no longer actuated by a spirit of heroism:

'The high sense of conscious superiority no longer prevails among them; the established mode of recruiting [by youths educated on purpose] is no longer followed; men of the lowest class, and even of infamous character, are incorporated in their ranks; and their numbers are swollen by the names of many who thereby screen themselves from various subjections to the civil power.' p. 162.

In p. 169, we have Mr. Eton's calculation of the Turkish army; who states the infantry at 207,400, of all descriptions; the cavalry at 181,000, making a total of 388,400: from which 206,000 must be deducted for guards and garrisons, leaving a disposable force of about 186,400 men. The navy of the Porte is ill-constructed, and ill-conducted: its force was formerly about thirty ships of war; it is now about fifteen or sixteen.

The annual revenue of the Turkish empire is, 1. Public, the *Miri*, that of the state: 2. Private, that which belongs to the Sultaun personally.

The *karatch*, or capitation tax, is 19,538,500 piastres: the taxes amount to 37,935,500: the Sultaun's revenue, or unfixed taxes, amount to 44,942,500 piastres, about four millions and a half sterling.

At the conclusion of the war with Russia, in 1776,

	Piastres.
The <i>Miri</i> owed - - - -	53,400,000
To the <i>Miri</i> was owing - - - -	17,066,480
	Balance,

Balance, 36,333,520 piastres, or about 3,628,350*l.* sterling; which cannot be considered as very enormous, when the expenses of that unfortunate war are taken into the estimate.

Not the least curious part of Dr. G.'s work, is the chapter on *wakfs*, or property secured, in reversion, to the church; in order that it may not be wrested from the owner, or his family, by despotic power. It places in the strongest light, the desire of hereditary property, as well as that of actual enjoyment; and it shews to what collusions recourse will be had, when the natural rights of humanity are invaded or set aside. When the family of the alienator is extinct, the religious become *ipso facto* proprietors. The church, which never dies, is a constant gainer by this institution; and every mosque derives great part of its income from this species of ecclesiastical policy. This mode of securing estates, is adopted by Christians, as well as Mahommedans: the governors of mosques not objecting to legacies, even from infidels.

We shall accompany our traveller on his expedition from Smyrna to Aleppo; presuming that the towns through which he passed, having been dignified by the labours of the Apostles, will have a peculiar interest in the minds of our readers.

'Alternate hills of reddish and white limestone, and agreeable valleys, which were covered with plantations of cotton and olive trees, together with fields of saffron and vines, were the most interesting objects we met with, until on the fourth day we reached Sart, formerly called *Sardis*, the ancient capital of Lydia, and splendid residence of its monarch Cræsus.' pp. 253, 254.

'Instead of the magnificent city where Cræsus held his court, and Xerxes entertained his disciplined multitudes previously to his expedition against Greece, the traveller finds an inconsiderable village of clay huts, in which a few wretched inhabitants secrete themselves from the inclemency of the weather, after having fulfilled the laborious duties of husbandmen, or the meaner services of cattle-followers. They are for the most part Turks; but a few Greeks escaped from their miserable huts, and willingly offered their slender means to assist us.

'Here we remained a few hours, and ate our frugal meal amidst those ruins of brick and marble which formed and decorated one of the spacious halls where the richest monarch of Asia Minor displayed the splendour of his court. To judge from the quantity of materials still remaining, and the space they occupy, this apartment belonged to an extensive palace. The dimensions of several others adjoining may be traced by diligently observing the ground-floors, and also the square bases of pilasters of neat and appropriate workmanship, though for the most part covered with earth.' pp. 254, 255.

'The ancient Philadelphia is still populous.—Coarse cottons and carpets are here manufactured; and the art of dying is said to be better understood than in most parts of the neighbouring country.

'The khauns are generally full of merchants; and it was not very readily that we procured a room furnished with a few dirty mats, on
which

which we might repose ourselves, and recover the fatigues we had already experienced.

'Part of the thick walls, which in former times had prevented the encroachments of enemies, may be discovered at considerable intervals from each other, amidst the cultivated gardens of the inhabitants; but I did not observe any other ruins of antiquity. There is a tolerably large but mean building, dignified with the name of the *Episcopal Church*, and seven or eight others, dedicated to the service of the Greek religion. They all indicate the state of wretched poverty in which the Greeks exist: and the bishop has few other comforts in the world than those which he may derive from a conscious discharge of his duty.—He is attended, however, by his servants with scrupulous respect; and would have received us had our time permitted the visit; but it pleased our conductor to make a short stage in the evening, and we thus lost the honour of an audience.' pp. 260, 261.

'Koniah, the ancient Iconium, capital of Lycaonia, was formerly, that is, from the twelfth to the fifteenth cenury, the residence of the *Seljukide Sultauns*; a race of sovereigns who governed the country then called *Karamaun*, or *Kermaun*, now included in the Turkish government of Natolia.

'This city, which is considered the most important mart of the interior of Asia Minor, is always under the authority of a Pashah of great interest at the Porte, and has been fortified in the best manner of the country.—The wall is of such extent, that upwards of one hundred square towers encompassed and protected the city; they are now allowed to moulder away without any endeavour to stop the progress of their destruction.

'In the town are many broad and handsome streets, and in the suburbs well built *khauns*, where the Christian merchants generally assemble; and where an archbishop of the Greek church has also his place of residence.' pp. 276, 277.

We are pleased with the account of a Turcomaun woman, who supplied our author with a bason of milk, when respectfully intreated. "The timidity of her sex, the usages of her country, and even the fear of danger, gave way to the benevolence of her heart. She went into the tent again, returned speedily with a bowl of milk, and, advancing towards me with a glance more than half averted, filled my bason to the brim, and vanished." p. 292. This picture resembles that of Mr. Parke's relief by a negress, when in a desperate state in the midst of Africa: it is not, indeed, equal in effect; but it does no less honour to the feelings and character of the sex.

A disgusting contrast to this agreeable incident, presents itself, in Dr. G.'s account of the gross lewdness, to which the inhabitants of Martavaun, a village situated between Antioch and Aleppo, are said to be abandoned. Our author seems to judge, that his own participation in their brutish intercourse does him credit; for he not only unblushingly avows so criminal a conduct, but dwells with evident satisfaction on the disgraceful scene. He contrives also to lengthen out the subject, by a tedious extract from Volney's travels; a work already sufficiently known, and therefore

therefore not the best calculated to furnish contributions toward this slender volume. The extract relates to the origin of the Ansarian sect, to which our author supposes the prostitutes of Martavaun to be attached. Volney copied this history from Asseman's *Bibliotheca Orientalis*; which Dr. G. calls, "*Le Bibliotheque Orientale*," as if it had been a *French* book! The account, which Asseman (tom. ii. 319) quotes, in Syriac and Latin, from Abulpharagius's *Historia Dynastiarum*, is of an old Mahommedan impostor, who escaped from prison by the aid of his jailor's concubine, and afterwards pretended that his deliverance had been miraculously accomplished by an angel. On this passage, Dr. G. has the following note:

'In reading the above statement, one is scarcely able to refrain from calling to mind (with reverence be it spoken) the strong similarity which it bears to the history of CHRIST. It is degraded by the ignorance of those who acted their part, and warped into vulgar shape by their unenlightened judgment; but the persecution, confinement, and escape of Nasar (the name by which in Syria Christians are still distinguished) are certainly strong resemblances of facts stated in the New Testament.' p. 328.

Instead of being "scarcely able to refrain from calling to mind" a resemblance between the story related, and any part of "the History of Christ," we cannot refrain from calling in question the *sobriety* of our author, when he penned this ridiculous paragraph. Neither Abulpharagius, Asseman, nor Volney, ever mentions a *person* named Nasar. Can it be, to the *Resurrection* of our Lord, that Dr. G. would assimilate the old man's escape from prison? Or with *what* circumstance in the *history* of CHRIST, is it *possible* that he should compare it?—We remember, that a writer in the *Monthly Magazine*, once insinuated the identity of Peter's miraculous liberation from confinement, with a totally *dissimilar* anecdote, related by Josephus, of Herod Agrippa and a fellow named Simon. Was Dr. G. emulous to tread in the footsteps of *that* worthy leader? It is only from the natural alliance which subsists between *sensuality* and *infidelity*, that we can form any conjecture of his meaning or design.

Of the additional information to be derived from this work, after the numerous accounts which have been published of the countries described in it, some judgement may be formed, from the outline, and the extracts, which we have given. The author's residence in India has probably qualified him to render his proposed work more interesting and instructive than the present. We heartily wish, that by restraining the prurience of his imagination, he may exempt his future performances from that censure which our duty to the public obliges us to pass on the volume before us. On the whole, we think it superficial: but many parts are amusing, and some are pathetic. We regret, therefore, that the author has rendered it unsuitable for the inspection of a decent family.

Art.

Art. IX. *Turnbull's and Tuckey's Voyages, concluded from p. 734.*

ON his departure from Owhyhe, Mr. T. begins to pay a transient attention to chronology; but his neglect of geography becomes more than ever inexcusable. Having sailed 21 January, 1803, he saw, on the 11th February, a small populous island, called *Mangee*; which, as it is said to be considerably to leeward of the Society Islands, we suppose to be the *Mangea*, of Cook, though strangely out of the course from Owhyhe to Otaheite. Thence, the *Margaret* made sail to the southward, doubtless in order to get to windward. "In running across these seas," says Mr. T. "we fell in with several low islands, some of which, we have reason to believe, had never before been visited by Europeans:" p. 90. Yet he gives neither the longitude nor the latitude of any of them. Long afterwards (p. 110) he mentions, that "this part of the Pacific has been termed by navigators the *Labyrinth*." It seems, therefore, that having taken a circuit southward beyond the prevalence of the trade-wind, they had stretched to the north-east of Otaheite, among the islands which Admiral Roggewein, in 1722, called the *Labyrinth*, on account of their intricacy. They next appear to have stumbled on the *Recreation Island* of that navigator; which had not been recognised since his voyage, by any of our abler discoverers. Mr. T. is so obliging as to inform us, that it is situated about fifty leagues to the northward of Maitea, which coincides with the latitude of 16° south, assigned to it by Roggewein; and also with his longitude, as nearly as *that* can be ascertained. It is the only high island known to be in that vicinity; and has a good bay to leeward, with a fertile border, and table land in the centre of the island. It belongs, as well as Maitea, to the chief of Otaheite;* and the inhabitants of these countries have a strong mutual resemblance. Roggewein assigns to it a circumference of twelve leagues. (Dalrymple's Hist. Coll. Vol. 2. p. 104). Mr. T. names it *Matia*; and we think it likely to be the same that is called O-mateiva, or O-matea, in the map which Tupaya, the Society Islander, made for Captain Cook. The inconsistency of the description annexed to it, in Dr. Forster's Observations, p. 517, might arise from misconception of Tupaya's account. On their return to Otaheite, it was found, that the salt which had been obtained at the Sandwich Islands, could be applied to little use; a vessel called the *Nautilus*, having, during their absence, nearly cleared the district of Matavai of hogs. It was resolved, therefore, that

* If this be fact, for which the author's opportunity of information seems to be a sufficient warrant, it is surprising, that, from the mass of information respecting Otaheite, which has been published during the last forty years, such an appendage to its government should not have been known to exist.

Mr. T. should remain on the island, to collect as many as could be procured from other districts; while Mr. Byers sailed to the low islands to windward, with the hope of augmenting their stock. Mr. T. by employing a considerable number of agents, succeeded very well; but after waiting two months for the vessel's return, he had the mortification to find their disappointments consummated; the *Margaret* having been wrecked on a reef among the low islands. The crew, however, were preserved; having constructed a square punt with some planks of the ship, on which they returned, in five days, to Otaheite. The insubordination occasioned among the sailors by this calamity, was, next to the total loss of property, the greatest evil that it produced. The effects which might have ensued, were happily prevented by the influence of several Missionaries who were sent thither about nine years since from London, by a numerous society formed for the purpose of spreading Christianity among the heathen. The success of ministers employed the same society, among the Hottentots, has been considerable;* but at Otaheite, it appears to have been confined to a very partial reformation of their nearest neighbours on the island. Mr. T. testifies, however, that this has not arisen from any misconduct or negligence in the Missionaries, of whose zeal, and prudence, he speaks in the highest terms. They appear to have been extremely serviceable to European navigators; and especially to such as have been shipwrecked there, who would doubtless have been plundered, if not murdered, by the natives, but for their mediation. They have also been useful in preserving the established government of the island from being subverted: for, although it is grossly ill-conducted, yet a revolution would probably produce consequences there, as dreadful as those which are known to have followed such an event at the Friendly Islands. To these Missionaries also, is, in a great measure, to be ascribed, the relief from scarcity, which has repeatedly been obtained by the colony in New South Wales, by means of its intercourse with Otaheite.

Mr. T. judging only from what he saw on that island, concludes that it is utterly in vain to attempt communicating the gospel to uncivilised nations. This opinion, in which he is by no means singular, betrays ignorance of facts that have long been established. The Moravians, who have done much more than any other Protestant community, toward the conversion of heathen nations, have chiefly succeeded among the Hottentots, the Greenlanders, and the North American savages; while their labours among the more civilised Hindoos have completely failed

* See our Number for March, p. 165.

of effect. A moderate degree of civilization might, indeed, reasonably be expected to facilitate the introduction of christianity: but it may be doubted, whether refinements in politeness and learning, would not be a formidable obstacle. Of all the scenes of the Apostle Paul's labours, Athens appears to have been one of the least productive. We fully agree, however, with Mr. T. that Owhyhe, in its present state, affords a more promising field for religious cultivation, than Otaheite; and that a transfer of some Missionaries from the latter to the former island, is strongly to be recommended. The language being radically the same, their difficulties arising from the variation of dialect, would probably soon be surmounted.

So much more has been published on Otaheite, than its comparative importance deserves, that we think it needless to follow Mr. T. in his details on the subject; most of which have been anticipated by other publications, especially that of the *Missionary Voyage*, printed in 1799. He also frequently lapses into tautology. A war had occurred previous to his first arrival on the island; and another commenced during his second residence there: but the latter was speedily terminated, by the submission of the rebellious district of Attahooroo to the royal authority. Mr. T. and his companions were at length liberated from their unprofitable detention, by the arrival of some nameless vessel, of which he merely informs us that it was bound to Port Jackson. At the crisis of their departure, Pomarre, who had governed Otaheite 35 years (in his own name, and in that of his son), suddenly expired. He had maintained, and greatly extended his authority, during so long a period, chiefly by his political sagacity.

Leaving Mr. Turnbull in this part of his voyage, we advert to that of Lieutenant TUCKEY, whose work is chiefly remarkable for a degree of elegance in its style, often verging on affectation, and unlike any thing that we have seen, since the late George Foster decorated the second voyage of Cook with a literary garb. Mr. Tuckey was appointed to be first lieutenant of the *Calcutta*, a ship which had been taken into the royal navy from the East India service, for the purpose of transporting convicts to New South Wales, in preference to the employment of merchant ships on that service. A vessel of the latter description, called the *Ocean*, was however freighted with stores, to accompany the *Calcutta* on her voyage to Bass's Strait. The object of this expedition was, to form a new settlement on the continental coast of that strait, under the direction of Col. Collins, whose account of New South Wales we lately reviewed. This project seems to have originated in England, and to have been adopted rather prematurely; the government of Port Jackson not having been consulted on the measure. Hence it appears, on comparing Mr. Tuckey's account with that of Mr. Turnbull, that Governor
King

King was, at the very same time, engaged in forming a settlement on the coast of Van Diemen's land, for similar purposes. The failure of the immediate object of the expedition from England, is apparently to be attributed to the want of acting in concert.

The *Calcutta* and *Ocean* left England at the close of April 1803, and proceeded in company to the Canary and Cape Verd Islands, and to Rio Janeiro; but in their passage thence, separated, near the islands of Tristan D'Acunha. The *Calcutta* stopped at the Cape of Good Hope; and the *Ocean*, though a heavier sailer, proceeding to Bass's Strait, arrived first at the place of destination. This was a harbour, named *Port Phillip*, situated between Cape Albany Otway and Western Port. It was first discovered by Mr. Murray, who had assisted Lieut. Grant in navigating the *Lady Nelson*, and seems to have succeeded him in the command of that vessel. The *Calcutta*, having taken on board some cattle for the intended settlement, left the Cape of Good Hope, 25 August. King's Island, was recognised, 10th October; and is described as moderately high, and chiefly level, with three sandy hills nearly in the centre. A sight of the store ship directed them to *Port Phillip*, which they entered through a surf that was sufficient to have destroyed an open boat, although occasioned only by the opposition of wind and tide. The harbour was found to be very extensive, and its shores had a beautiful appearance: but the soil proved to be too light and sandy for cultivation; and fresh water could only be obtained, in plenty, at a great distance from the entrance.

The marines and convicts were, notwithstanding, landed from the ships; the cargoes were discharged; and an encampment was formed, at a small bay eight miles from the harbour's mouth, on its eastern shore. The native inhabitants of the vicinity, who nearly resembled those of Port Jackson, were numerous. They at first behaved in a peaceable, though undaunted, manner: but while surveying the more distant parts of the port, Mr. Tuckey found himself necessitated to fire on a large party which attacked his boat; and even to kill one of them, after having wounded several. These were headed by a man who was distinguished from the rest by his ornaments, and appeared to have considerable authority. They discover, therefore, more association and subordination, than their northern countrymen: but in the knowledge of navigation they appear to be inferior; scarcely a canoe being found among them. They are not, like the natives of Port Jackson, accustomed to extract one of their teeth.

The store-ship having been discharged, proceeded on her voyage toward China, without proposing to touch at Port Jackson: but previous to her departure, it had been judged necessary, on account of the unfitness of the situation for a colony, to apply to Governor King for instructions; and a six-oared cutter, which was dispatched

patched to Sydney for that purpose, met with so unfavourable weather, that after being nine days at sea, she was picked up by the Ocean, on the third day after that ship had sailed from Port Phillip. By her, therefore, they were conveyed to Port Jackson, where they communicated the first intelligence of the projected settlement to Governor King. That gentleman, having before employed Mr. Grimes, the surveyor-general, to make an accurate survey of Port Phillip, could have apprised them of its disadvantages, if he had known their design. He had already commenced a settlement at the River Derwent, on the south-eastern extremity of Van Diemen's land; and had engaged the vessel in which Mr. Turnbull returned from Otaheite to Port Jackson, on her arrival there, to convey cattle and stores to the new colony. On learning the circumstances of Col. Collins's party, the Governor sent back the store-ship to Port Phillip, to assist in their removal to Port Dalrymple on the northern coast of Van Diemen's land; or, if they should judge that situation likewise ineligible, to carry them to the settlement already commenced at the River Derwent.

In the mean time, Mr. Tuckey conducted a small party from Port Phillip, ten or twelve leagues over-land, to Western Port; to examine that harbour. Crossing a ridge, called *Arthur's Seat*, and passing *Cape Shank*, a high bluff point, which projects between the two harbours, they reached Western Port the next day at noon, at a spot about two miles from its entrance. Here they found the soil greatly preferable to that of Port Phillip, the hills eastward of Arthur's ridge, consisting of stiff clay, and the vallies of a deep black mould. They met also with several brooks of fresh water. They found, however, only one commodious landing place, in the space of twelve miles from the entrance of the harbour. Their survey was rendered very incomplete through want of bread; a convict who carried their stock of this valuable article, having eloped with it. On their return, likewise, they were obliged to relinquish an attempt to cross the country at a greater distance from the sea; which proved very mountainous, and covered with timber and underwood. During their excursion, they sowed, in the most promising spots, a variety of seeds which they had brought from Brazil and the Cape. They saw none of the natives in their route.

Specimens of timber useful for ship-building, were collected at Port Phillip, to be sent, with a freight of the same article from Port Jackson, to England, by the *Calcutta*. That ship having sailed 18th December, a small vessel was afterwards sent by Col. Collins to Port Dalrymple; and that situation, for reasons of which we are not apprised, being deemed unsuitable, the new colonists proceeded to the river Derwent, where a settlement was formed by the title of *Port Hobart*. Pleasing accounts were subsequently given

given by Col. Collins of the situation, soil, and climate. In the latter view, he represents it as the Montpellier of New South Wales. We confess, however, that Port Dalrymple seems to us, in various respects, so desirable a situation, that we are glad to hear, by the latest accounts from Sydney, of a colony being formed in that part also of Van Diemen's land, under the direction of Col. Paterson:

Mr. Tuckey gives a brief narrative of his return, by Cape Horn, in the *Calcutta*, which left Port Jackson, 17 March 1804: and as Mr. Turnbull was favoured with a passage to England in the same vessel, we shall close this tripartite review with a retrospect of the occurrences during his last residence at Sydney, and with a general view of his observations on the state of the colony. Previous to his second arrival there, it had sustained a severe loss by the wreck of his Majesty's ship *Porpoise*, together with another vessel, on a coral reef, about 340 leagues northward from Port Jackson. Capt. Flinders, who commanded the *Porpoise*, having reached Sydney in an open boat, returned to the wreck, in a small vessel belonging to the colony, named the *Cumberland*. By a remarkable interposition of Divine Providence the ships' crews were completely preserved; and remained in safety on a dry sand bank, till Capt. F.'s return: after which, they were removed, together with the stores that had been saved, on board of vessels which he had procured for the purpose at Port Jackson. He then attempted to make his passage to England in the *Cumberland*, but was taken prisoner by the French; the renewal of hostilities not having been known in the colony at the time of his departure. His unjustifiable detention at the island of Mauritius, has hitherto deprived the public of the particulars of his latest discoveries.

Governor King was intent on providing for the wants of the colony. A party, under the command of Lieut. Menzies of the marines, was established at Hunter's River, to provide a regular supply of coal. A cutter, of 60 tons burden, was nearly finished. A stone bridge was building across the stream that divides the town of Sydney; and the more abandoned and mischievous of the female convicts were employed to fill up the surface with baskets of earth. While this salutary punishment was inflicted on incorrigible culprits, a very valuable care was manifested to preserve the rising generation from inheriting the vices of their parents. We are happy to learn, that a public seminary had been instituted for the reception of orphans, and the children of the most depraved convicts. The Governor, and the more respectable of the inhabitants, especially the ladies of the colony, have exerted themselves in the patronage of this establishment, which is under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Marsden. Sixty girls are instructed in needle work, read-

ing, and writing; and there are, besides, two schools for boys. The funds requisite for the support of the seminary, are raised by an impost on ships, that stop at Port Jackson for trade, or for refreshments. Mr. T. observes, that,

‘These children differ nothing in size or stature from the common standard of Europe, but are invariably of one complexion, fair and with white hair. Out of eleven hundred children born in New South Wales, there is scarcely a single exception to this national, as we may call it, distinction. Their eyes are usually black and very brilliant, their disposition quick and volatile, and their loquacity such as might render them a proverb.’ Vol. I. p. 47, 48.

The town of Sydney, according to Col. Collins, (Vol. 2, p. 223), is distributed into four divisions, King’s, Nepean’s, Banks’s, and Maskelyne’s. Its population was calculated by Mr. T. at 2600, in the following proportions:

‘Military and civil establishment, 450.—Convicts employed by the Crown in the public works, bridges, batteries, and dock-yards, &c. 400.—Tailors, Shoemakers, Bakers, Butchers, Carpenters, and Masons, 250.—Fishermen, 20.—People employed in boats, getting wood for shipping, bringing grain from the Hawkesbury, sealers in Bass’s Straits, chiefly employed on the water, 350.—Petty traders or pedlars who gain a livelihood by trading, 40.—Women, 600.—Children, 450.’ pp. 45, 46.

“Nearly one half,” says Mr. T. “of the whole population, both men and women, are Irish, many of them having been transported hither for their seditious practices.” He adds, that “their transportation has not in any degree changed their principles;” and remarks, we think very justly, the expediency, on this account, of a stronger military establishment in the colony. Before he quitted it, 200 of them made a formidable insurrection, seized arms and ammunition from the settlers, and were proceeding to attack the government store at the Hawkesbury, when Major Johnson, with a party of the provincial corps, induced them to submit. A company of volunteers, of 80 members, was formed at Sydney, and one of 50, at Paramatta, as occasional aids to the military. It is with the greatest concern, that we mark Mr. T.’s repeated observations on the prevalence of party spirit among a different class of the community, in which the strictest subordination and cordiality might have been expected. We think it necessary to extract a paragraph or two on this disagreeable subject, hoping that it may excite the attention of persons who will exert themselves to supply a remedy to this evil.

‘During the whole (first) time I was in the colony, which was between five and six months, parties ran very high between the governor and the military officers, some of whom were sent home to England to stand their trial.’ Vol. I. p. 57.

‘During my absence from the settlement, and the interval of my residence at Otaheite, this party spirit had been carried to a very great extent:

sent: caricatures and anonymous writings, reflecting on the conduct and person of the governor, had been dropt in several parts of the town and country. No inquiries, however assiduous, could detect the authors of these indecorous libels, and though there were evidently many concerned, the secret was faithfully kept.' Vol. III. pp. 146, 147.

In most respects, Mr. T.'s account of the latest state of Port Jackson, agrees with that which we extracted from Col. Collins's work; but, in one instance, it appears to us considerably to differ. The Colonel's silence on the transactions of the *Civil* court, led us to suppose, that it had little employment, compared with that of the *Criminal* court. If this was the case, it must have greatly altered in a short space of time.

'Strange as it may appear, the multitude of law suits and litigations in this colony exceed all proportion to its population. There were not less than three hundred capias, summons, and executions, to be brought forward at the next sitting of the civil court, and the fees of office to the provost marshal were said to amount to nearly three hundred pounds.'

Vol. I. p. 55.

The interesting information which Mr. TURNBULL's work supplies of the colony in New South Wales, we judge to constitute its principal value. The author is not to be regarded as a geographer, or as a navigator, but as a mercantile adventurer. He seldom, however, furnishes us with accurate or distinct intelligence, even on subjects of commerce. He amuses himself and his readers, chiefly with remarks on the manners of the people, whom he visited. These will be found useful, to correct the visionary notions which many persons are apt to form, of the general state of mankind, and especially of uncivilised nations. Mr. T.'s close attention to facts, has guarded him against mistakes on this subject, except when his inferences exceed his ground of observation. His moral principles are superior to those which are avowed by many travellers of a more polished character. He uniformly expresses a due respect to religion; and his work is free from those blemishes which too often render it hazardous to put voyages and travels into the hands of youth.

We should be glad to apply this remark to Mr. TUCKEY's more elegant narrative; but we cannot with justice give it the same commendation. Religion and morality seem to sit very loosely on the writer's mind. On this account, and that of its deficiency in geographical information, his work stands in much greater need of apology, than as a literary performance; although he expresses himself very modestly on the latter subject. We agree with him, and with Mr. Turnbull, in disapproving mere "log-book publications;" but they have both erred in the *opposite* extreme. Every navigator ought to apprise his readers, *WHERE* he is at sea, and *WHEN* he is on shore. Mr. Tuckey gives not

a single latitude or longitude of any place in Bass's Strait. A *sketch* of the coast, at least, should have been annexed to his voyage; especially as the rough outline inserted in that of Mr. GRANT, leaves us ignorant of the situations of Port Phillip and Western Port. Of *that* gentleman's merits, in other respects, we have already expressed a favourable sentiment. We, therefore, close our remarks, by admonishing navigators, that, when they publish their voyages, it is incumbent on them to communicate *geographical* information, whatever else they omit: and that negligence of this appropriate subject cannot be compensated by amusing anecdotes, poetical quotation, sentimental rhapsody, or philosophical reverie.

Of such materials, Mr. Tuckey's slight volume chiefly consists. In his "addenda," there are some useful "observations on the various kinds of timber found in New South Wales;" as well as "on the proper selection of convicts for transportation, and the means of preserving health on the voyage." If it please God to restore peace, we hope that the practice of transporting them in ships of war, will be resumed. It will be likely to save numerous lives: for while some commanders of transport vessels have intitled themselves to the highest commendation by their disinterested and benevolent attention to the health of the convicts, the greater part of them are likely to be deficient, and several have been guilty of the most fatal and criminal neglect. It is likewise obvious, that the force and discipline in ships of war, would afford the best security against mutinies among the convicts, which have repeatedly produced dreadful effects. In other points, we consider Mr. Tuckey's performance, though it intimates talents that may be applied with much better effect, as the least valuable of the three voyages before us. Mr. Grant's is useful for various nautical purposes; and Mr. Turnbull's, although in *that* view nearly useless, affords profitable views of mankind, in situations considerably differing from each other. A comparison of these publications with those of Hawkesworth, King, and Vancouver, leads us, however, to apprehend, that the art of voyage-writing is rapidly on the decline. We shall be glad to see it restored.

Art. X. *An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics*; including the *Scriptores de re Rusticâ*, Greek Romances, Lexicons, and Grammars. To which is added, a complete Index Analyticus. The whole prefaced by an Account of Polyglot Bibles, and the best Editions of the Greek Septuagint. By Thomas Frognal Dibdin, A. B. late of St. John's College, Oxford. Second Edition, enlarged and corrected. Price 12s. boards. Svo. pp. 664. Dwyer. 1804.

LORD Chesterfield, in one of his lectures to his *spoiled* child, says, "take care *not* to understand editions and title pages

pages too well. It *always* smells of pedantry, and *not* always of learning." Now, though there is a species of literary foppery and ostentatious vanity, which is always shooting up, and to which this sarcasm is but too justly applicable; yet, it by no means deserves to be regarded as a general principle. It is not true, that title-pages and editions do not deserve *some*, nay, a considerable portion of our attention: for, whatever road we travel, it is highly desirable, to have a good map of the country through which we are to pass; and, if we travel for mental gratification and improvement, it is still more desirable, that we have every thing pointed out to us on the road, which is worth our attention. But, in our literary career, where, alas! we have

‘ but just to look about us, and to die; ’

at least, where the *longest* life could not turn over a thousandth part of the books, which have deluged the world—even if a thousandth part could be found *worth* reading—there is hardly a step to be taken, without occasion for a *Vade-mecum*.

Dr. Harwood's "View of the Greek and Latin Classics," has long been considered as an useful work of this kind: but as, from the nature of it, there must daily be additions and improvements presenting themselves, it by no means supersedes the necessity of another adventurer in the same track. The present work, moreover, is distinguished by numerous amendments on the plan of his predecessor, as well as by much valuable additional matter. The first improvement that strikes us, is, his arrangement of all his classics *alphabetically*; not *chronologically*, like that of Harwood, who begins with Homer among the Greeks, and Ennius among the Latins. We shall take a somewhat minute survey of this second and much improved edition of Mr. Dibdin.

We are first presented with Polyglot bibles; 2dly, Greek bibles; 3dly, Greek testaments; 4thly, Editions of the most popular Greek and Roman classics; 5thly, Roman writers on husbandry; 6thly, Greek romances; 7thly, Various sets of the classics; 8thly, An Analytical Index.

In the preface, there is a venerable catalogue of all the authorities to which Mr. D. has had recourse on this occasion. Among them, we distinguish, Marhof, Le Long, Fabricius, Hollius, Ernesti, Harles, Mill, Westein, Marsh's Michaelis, Heyne, Wakefield, and our author's predecessor, Harwood. As it cannot be supposed that he has read, or even seen, all the works of his catalogue, we take it for granted that he has borrowed much of his criticism from sources like the above: and if he has been faithful in copying them, and properly active in his inquiries, (which we have no reason to doubt), we ought to be satisfied with such

passports to our confidence. The account of his plan, in the preface, is thus concluded :

‘ My object, in this undertaking, however imperfectly effected, has been to promote the study of bibliography. And whatever success or failure may attend it, I shall feel happy in the reflection, of having been the first to present to my fellow-countrymen, in their own language, the testimony of some of the most distinguished foreign critics, on the respective merits of the editions of the GREEK and ROMAN CLASSICS.’

p. ix, x.

Before we come to the body of this work, there are ten pages occupied with a list of works referred to. Here we find some deserved encomiums on the learned Mr. Marsh; but are surprised to see so little notice taken throughout this volume, of Professor Porson, and Mr. Butler, the present master of Shrewsbury school: both of whom have publicly contributed, and are still contributing, so much to the advancement of classical learning.

Of the first polyglot, that of Cardinal Ximenes, we have the following anecdote, which will afford matter of astonishment, if not of amusement, to some of our readers.

‘ A great anxiety prevailed in the literary world to examine the MANUSCRIPTS from which the Polyglot was composed. Professor Moldenhawer, who was in Spain in 1784, went to Alcala for the very purpose of discovering those MSS.; and there learnt, to his inexpressible chagrin, that about thirty-five years before they had been sold by an illiterate librarian, “*como membranas inutilis*,” to one TOYRO, a dealer in fire-works, for the purpose of making rockets! Martinez, a man of learning, and particularly skilled in the Greek language, heard of it soon after they were sold, and hastened to rescue these treasures from destruction: he arrived time enough to save a few scattered leaves! which are now preserved in the library at Alcala. “Oh,” says Michaelis, “that I had it in my power to immortalize both librarian and rocket-maker!—“The author,” continues he, “of this inexcusable act was the greatest barbarian of the present (18th) century, and happy only in being unknown.”’ p. iii.

We have next a luminous account of the Antwerp, Parisian, and London polyglots; and of Dr. Castell’s lexicon, annexed to the latter, an immensely laborious work. On the merits of Bp. Walton’s celebrated work, we extract the note.

‘ In the course of the last summer that part of the Bibliographical Dictionary which treats of Polyglot Bibles (and which is by far the most valuable of the whole work, especially in regard to the London Polyglot), was published separately, with a few additions, in a very small pamphlet, of which only 100 copies were printed for the author’s literary friends. The name of ADAM CLARKE, as the author, is affixed to the title-page; and though an entire stranger to him, I have been favoured with a copy, accompanied with a letter, in which I received permission to make use of the information just detailed. I take, therefore, this

this public opportunity of returning my thanks to Mr. Clarke. Probably the concluding passage of his pamphlet, as it is not likely to be generally circulated, may be acceptable to the serious reader.

"Though I feel disposed to think of this work," says Mr. Clarke, "in the most favourable manner, and consider it a most extraordinary proof of the piety, learning, industry, and perseverance of the editors, especially *Dr. Walton*; yet I think it is far from that perfection of which it is susceptible. The *original texts* may be rendered much more correct by a careful collation with MSS. which are now more abundant than when the work was published; the *translations*, which are often very faulty, may be greatly improved; several valuable *versions* might also be added, particularly the *Coptic, Sahidic, Armenian, Italic, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Slavonian*; and the Targum of Rabbi Joseph, necessary to render the work complete (published at Amst. 4to. 1715), might be inserted in its proper place. In short, there are *materials* now for the perfecting this great work which Bishop Walton and his associates were not possessed of; and *pecuniary resources* and *public spirit*, which in those times of bigotry, poverty, and distress, had a very limited existence: and surely we have *scholars* now in both the universities, and in different parts of the nation, who are adequate to the undertaking. Who, then, is that *Mæcenas Bishop* who will step forth and invite the clergy, the laity, and even the government itself, to assist him in publishing a *second* edition of the English Polyglot, as far superior to the present, as it is to all other works of the kind? Let such an one *shew himself*, and he shall not lack encouragement and support; and may the hand of his God be upon him for good!" pp. xiii, xiv.

Reineccius's *Biblia Quadrilingua*, though excellent of its kind, is improperly classed with the four principal polyglots: it belongs to the lesser polyglots, which, with the psalters and Greek bibles, are next characterized. This department of the work is closed with a concise, but useful and entertaining, history of "Editions of the Greek Testament." We extract Mr. D.'s own words respecting this part of his labours.

"The preceding account of "Editions of the Greek Testament" will be found the most minute of any which has hitherto appeared in an English publication. Le Long, Michaelis, Masch, and Mr. Marsh, have treated copiously of the *more important* editions; but the nature of the present work would not admit of my following their example. Masch has not mentioned any edition later than Dr. Harwood's; and Mr. Marsh has omitted a few subordinate ones, which, although not properly within the province of his work, are nevertheless rare, and held in estimation by the curious. It has been my object to supply these deficiencies; and the success or failure of the undertaking is left for the candid reader to determine." p. lxxiii.

We now come to the Greek and Latin Classics; which, as we have already remarked, with approbation, are arranged in alphabetical order; but we think it would have been at least as well, to have kept the Latin and Greek authors separate. It is curious and amusing to trace the history of an ancient author;

and how very strangely sometimes he established his claims to the appellation of *classic*, amidst all the difficulties arising from barbarous ignorance, capricious tyranny, and, above all, the canker and the cobwebs of time. It is pleasing to trace him from the dark ages of literature, when laid up, a rare treasure, in tablets of wax, or a roll of vellum, in the closets of the few who pretended to learning,—till we see him emerging into day from the printing press; and at length, by means of that admirable invention, easily multiplied and distributed through the world. On this account, the first editions, or *editiones principes*, as the critics speak, have long been the envied prizes of connoisseurship at auctions.

An *editio princeps*, of Cardinal Ximenes's polyglot, was thought a cheap purchase for *four hundred and eighty-three pounds!* The account of these first editions, which begins every article in the work before us, is really curious, and very valuable.

As Dr. Warton says, "a history of the manner in which the manuscripts of ancient authors were found, would be an entertaining work to persons of literary curiosity:" and we suggest to Mr. D., whether this, in some future edition, would not be an improvement on his plan? We cannot help thinking that it would. Quintilian, we remember, was found in the bottom of a tower of the monastery of St. Gal, by Poggius; as we learn from one of his letters, dated 1417, written from Constance, where the council was then sitting. The monastery was about 20 miles from that city. Silius Italicus, and Valerius Flaccus, were found at the same time and place. The most authentic information that could be procured on this head, might very properly precede the account of the principal edition of every classical or ancient author.

Our readers may be aware, from the title, that not every school-book, or miscellaneous collection, is noticed here. Of this, indeed, there would be no end or limit; as there would likewise be no good purpose answered by it. It is sufficient, that all the principal editions, that is, all such as are remarkable either for antiquity, criticism, or utility, be properly noticed. Of the *opera omnia*, of Euripides, there are ten editions; beside the four separate pamphlets of Porson, and many single plays. Of Horace, there are 50 celebrated, entire editions, critically specified; some of which have been reprinted, again and again, in different countries. Of Longinus, we become acquainted with eight editions; of Ovid, with 15; of Virgil, we see 59 editions, by different learned men: some of which are continually reprinting at various places. The least numerous of these impressions, very probably, consists of more copies than were extant of any ancient author

author in the whole world, before the invention of printing. This reflection immediately suggests the contrast of the state of learning at present, with what it must have been then.

Some of our readers will probably thank us, for giving them two extracts from this work: one of an *editio princeps*, and the other of a late edition. They will thus become acquainted with both the matter, and the manner, of the work in question. The first shall be an article on one of the famous Aldine editions; which, for their importance, are classed separately by Dr. Harwood. It is the first printed edition of Musæus; and, what is more, the first even that *Aldus* himself printed.

‘MUSÆUS.

ALDUS. Venet. Qto.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. After reading what has been written upon this subject by various bibliographers, I rather think that the present work is the first edition of Musæus, and published two or three years before the Florentine edition. It has the peculiar value of being the *first work which ever issued from the press of Aldus*, and is conceived to be the *rarest of all the Aldine classics*. Renouard supposes the “*Lascaris Grammatica*” was *begun* to be printed before the Musæus; but that the latter was *published* anterior to the former. The present edition of Musæus came out about the middle of the year 1494. A copy was bought at Dr. Askew’s sale, by Mr. Wodhull, for 3l. 5s. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G. t. i.* 127; Panzer, *t. iii.* 497. p. 263.

Our next specimen shall be the Horace of the famous Didot. He is well known in the modern annals of France, as having done much to soften the ferocious populace, in the midst of revolutionary horrors, by inviting the public attention to literature, adorned with the treasures of taste and the elegance of typography: he being a learned editor and critic, as well as a celebrated stereotype printer.

‘DIDOT. Paris. Fol. 1799.

‘CHARTA REGALI IMPRESSA. This is the celebrated and truly magnificent production of Didot’s press, which is printed in the same form, on the same kind of paper, and with the same brilliant type, as his Virgil of 1798. The text is composed on the basis of Oberlin’s edition, which is pronounced by Didot (who is editor as well as printer) the most correct of any. Great pains are professed to have been taken in the punctuation; the well known verse, “*Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas*,” is thus pointed: “*Gens humana ruit per vetitum: nefas!*” The critical reader will determine according to his own fancy and judgment; though he is well aware that to these kind of alterations, there is frequently much doubt and little utility attached. In examining the text of preceding editions, Didot found the greater part of them incorrect, including that of Wakefield; in Bodoni’s edition he points out but two errors, which are in page 220, v. ii. 15: he considers De Sivry’s edition of 1777 among the most accurate.

‘This splendid edition is adorned with twelve most beautiful vignettes; the

the designs are by *Percier*, and the engravings by various artists. The whole work is, in fact, truly sumptuous and magnificent; and, as well as the *Virgil* of 1798, its companion, eclipses all other editions. The volume consists of 412 pages, including eight of preface. Only 250 copies are struck off; and Mr. Dulau, of Soho-Square, in whose valuable repository I examined it, informed me that the *proof impression copies* sold for 15l. p. 204.

Having dismissed the Greek and Latin classics, we come to the Roman writers *de re rusticâ*. Mr. D. well observes, that as the science of agriculture is now become of such importance in this country, this is a department by no means to be dispensed with. We are, however, much surprised, that he passes over the few *Greek* writers of this description in silence and neglect. The principal *Latin* authors on husbandry, are, M. P. Cato, Terentius Varro, Vegetius, Palladius, and the learned Columella, who is also the best botanist of antiquity. These are noticed as they are edited, both separately and collectively.

The next division is, *De Scriptoribus Eroticis Græcis*; or, *Greek Writers of Amours and Romances*: a class, of which, whether Greek or Barbarian, ancient or modern, the loss would not be *valdè deflendum*. Such are Heliodorus, Achilles Tatius, Longus, Xenophon Ephesius, and Chariton.

To these, succeeds a catalogue of lexicons, grammars, &c. which will be very useful in the hands of every classical student.

The whole concludes with some excellent catalogues of the *Aldine* and *Variorum* classics; together with an *index analyticus*. "In compiling this latter, it has been the author's object," we are told, "to present the reader, at one view, with the editor or printer, place, size, and date, of every work specified." The Supplement, and a long table of errata at the end, will, we hope, ere long, be disposed of in the body of the work.

By way of frontispiece, there is a fac-simile of part of the first chapter of St. Matthew, as it exists in the Greek and Latin characters of the Complutensian Polyglot. It shews, at least, that improvements have since been made in the art of printing.

Such is the outline of this work. The plan and object of it, even if ever so moderately executed, would speak its value: but we have the pleasure to add our deliberate and confident opinion, that it is also recommended by masterly execution, and indefatigable inquiry into the sources of bibliographical criticism.

In addition to the few improvements already suggested, we wish Mr. D. had been more attentive in mentioning the *prices*, that is, the *market*, not the connoisseur prices of the several

works. We well know, that, among the rare, and, therefore, *invaluable* wares of black-letter vellum, and moth-eaten embossment, this would be impossible; but, such an objection has no concern with innumerable modern books, which are as plentiful as they are useful and renowned.

We were inquiring, with some concern and surprise, what was become of the Latin and Greek fathers, when we cast our eye on the following paragraph:

‘Should my publication be approved of, I may be induced to follow it up with a similar work on the *remaining Greek and Latin writers*, including the *FATHERS*: which may be succeeded by an account of the *most curious and rare books in the English and French languages*.’

We assure the author, that we *do* approve of his work, very sincerely; and that we heartily recommend it to every scholar: whether, as a classic, he deals in *learning*; or, as an admirer of rare and valuable shelves, he deals in *learned books*. In either case, we say—

Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ:

As public approbation is modestly the stipulation of his valuable promise to the public, we anxiously wait to see him engaged in the task; and wish him every success in a very useful province, for which he has here proved himself eminently qualified.

An advertisement prefixed to Mr. D.'s volume, seems to indicate that his frequent notice of the high prices which have been paid for copies of rare editions, has produced some emulation in his own mind. It informs us, that fifty copies only of his present work were printed on large paper; and that they are accompanied with *four additional plates, which were broken up, on fifty impressions of each having been taken off*. Beside an engraved title-page and vignette, the plates exhibited, 1. *The Arms of Cardinal Ximenes*, copied from the Complutensian Polyglot: 2. *A Portrait of Bishop Fell*, of whom no other single engraving is extant: and 3. *Fac similes of the marks of printers in the 15th century*. We think it no more commendable to *break up* plates of this kind, than to destroy spices at the Moluccas, in order to keep up the cost of the articles. The conversion of the Complutensian MSS. into sky-rockets, though more to be regretted, appears to us less blameable; as it was doubtless the result of ignorance, perhaps of indigence, in the librarian who sold them for that purpose. We shall be glad if Mr. D. can vindicate *himself* from censure on this account.

Art. XI. *The Philosophy of Physic; or, the Natural History of Diseases, and their Cure: being an Attempt to deliver the Art of Healing from the Darkness of Barbarism and Superstition, and from the Jargon and Pedantry of the Schools; shewing a more easy and certain Way of preserving and discovering Health, than any hitherto known.* By the Rev. William Wilson. Price 5s. pp. 180. Symonds.

THE Philosophy of Physic!—an attempt to deliver the art of healing from the darkness of barbarism and superstition, —by the recommendation of two nostrums, the ANTI-ARTHRITIC powder and the opening pills, “in all kinds of fevers, and all stages of them;” in colds, asthma, diseases of the liver, jaundice, dropsy, fractured limbs—thus were we proceeding to enumerate the vast variety of diseases, for the cure of which our author’s never-failing remedies are recommended, when our attention was arrested by his account of powers possessed by them, most useful and admirable, on which it appeared to be our duty to dwell. But willing that justice should be done to the book, as well as to the physic, we present this in our author’s own words.

Speaking of patients troubled with nervous diseases, forced “to encounter the *hardships of bad roads, crowded inns, rainy weather, and the neglect of strangers,*” our author says,

‘Let them first try a course of ANTI-ARTHRITIC POWDERS, and they will find themselves much better able to struggle with difficulties; let them provide themselves with a *sufficient quantity* of the powder, and carry it with them on their travels; and by using it as at home, they will find that which would have proved only labour and toil, will be pleasant and agreeable.’ p. 150.

We were almost ready to recommend a sufficient quantity of the anti-arthritis powder to be kept by all innkeepers, for the purpose of appeasing discontented travellers. But as Mr. Wilson fears the faculty will, from interested motives, oppose his remedies, so we feared, that neither our host at the Red Lion, nor a waiter, nor a post-boy, would be found to recommend a medicine, of which the inventor would dare to say—“Though I think the powder will do without travelling, yet I am pretty certain travelling will not answer without the powder.”

To particularise all the virtues, attributed by our author to these remedies, would be to labour without end. We cannot, however, refuse to mention one more curious property possessed by the ANTI-ARTHRITIC POWDER. “The sore legs of Irishmen,” according to our author, “soon change into bad ulcers, in the West Indies:” which he indignantly remarks, “would be more likely to arise from the drinking of new rum, than from potatoes

potatoes they had eaten in Ireland long ago." Such scandalous imputations cannot be too speedily checked,

'At any rate, so soon as they become acquainted with the ANTI-ARTHRITIC POWDER, the case will no longer exist, to fling reproaches at the potatoes.' p. 102.

Risum teneatis, amici?

Art. XII. *A Great Work described and recommended*, in a Sermon preached before the Members of the Sunday School Union. By Jabez Bunting. 8vo. pp. 32. Price 6d. Lomas, Butterworth, Jordan, &c. 1805.

BY an advertisement prefixed to this sermon, we learn are informed, that

'The SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION consists of "Teachers, and others, "actively engaged in Protestant Sunday Schools." Their religious sentiments and connexions are various. Some are members of the Established Church; others belong to the several denominations of Evangelical Dissenters and Methodists. The objects of their associations are,—"First, to stimulate and encourage each other in the religious instruction of children and youth; secondly, by mutual communication, to aim at improving each other's method of instruction; and, thirdly, to promote the opening of new schools by their influence and personal assistance, wherever it may be deemed expedient. A Committee of Correspondence is also appointed to communicate with the Conductors of Schools in the Country, and to afford information to any who may be desirous of instituting Schools."'. p. iii.

The discourse, which derives its title from its text (Nehemiah vi. 3.) inculcates union, extensive exertions, prayer, and perseverance, on the teachers of Sunday Schools, from the obligation which binds them, the necessity which calls, the utility which encourages, and the piety which animates them, to instruct children in the most essential knowledge, and to form in them the most important habits. It comprises much information, good sense, and sound argument, expressed with becoming simplicity and modesty. Some of the quotations and references might have been spared without damage; especially the verses in p. 15, which are neither rhyme nor blank verse, but a *tertium quid*, something between both. The smallness of the type, which is evidently adapted to cheapness, must be inconvenient to some readers. We doubt, also, the expediency of the title: for, although, after a serious perusal of the sermon, most persons may be disposed to acknowledge the conduct of Sunday schools to be a *great work*, many may not be prepared, at the outset, to give it so high credit. We, however, think the subject so important, and the manner in which Mr. B. has treated it, so commendable and profitable, that we shall be glad to see a new impression of his discourse, with a few trifling corrections, on a larger type, though, consequently, at an advanced price.

Art.

Art. XIII. *The Stage; a Sermon, from the French of the Abbé Clement.* Svo. pp. 36. Price 1s. Conder, Gurney, Tipper and Richards. 1805.

THE public has been recently called to investigate the propriety of theatrical amusements, by a succession of pamphlets, which we have passed without review, because they originated in personal altercation. The subject is, nevertheless, of no small practical interest. In the Sermon before us, it is discussed, in a manner which may at least claim, with English readers, the recommendation of novelty. It has also more solid merits: amidst the tinsel decoration, in which few French sermons are deficient, it contains some sterling reasoning, and some brilliant eloquence.

We were prepared to expect no strict connexion between the discourse, and the text, of a Roman Catholic Orator; but we must acknowledge some surprise, to find, that, when designing to prove the evils of the stage, Abbé Clement should have selected for his motto, Luke iv. 38, 39. "And Simon's wife's mother was taken with a great fever," &c. In his sermon, he introduces numerous quotations from early christian writers; which, though not claiming, from Protestant readers, that deference which the preacher has paid to them, are worthy of serious attention.

The translator's part is well performed. His style is energetic without harshness; and it is less adulterated with a foreign idiom, than he modestly suspected it to be. We could not consider the technical term, *exacerbations*, in his first paragraph, as a favourable omen; but we have observed nothing else equally objectionable. We recommend the whole, as a seasonable and useful specimen of the sentiments of a pious and learned Roman Catholic, on theatrical exhibitions.

Art. XIV. *Interesting Conversations on Moral and Religious Subjects, interspersed with Narrative.* By a Lady. 12mo. pp. 264. Price 5s. Williams and Smith. 1805.

CONVERSATION is so well adapted to discussion, that it has been used by writers of the most different characters, as a vehicle for argument. Plato and Cicero thus established their philosophical hypotheses; and Christians of various sentiments have adopted this mode of supporting their respective tenets. In proportion as distinctions of character in the disputants are sustained, it becomes entertaining and interesting.

The present work is of the same class with several recent publications, the origin of which is perhaps to be ascribed to the

the versatile genius of Daniel Defoe. His "Family Instructor," and "Religious Courtship," exhibit such lively traits of natural affection, and such just views of practical religion, that no distance of time, or disparity of manners, is likely to destroy, however it may weaken, their impression on the ingenuous mind. The Lady to whom we are indebted for the volume before us, has alternatively employed the serious and the ludicrous, the argumentative and (in a slight degree) the pathetic, in support, not of one or another form of religion, but of its leading truths, and their practical effects. She is most successful in the exposure of vanity and superstition. Her principal failure in the argumentative part of her work, is that of admitting specious statements of error, without furnishing adequate confutation. We think, also, that she has fallen into some anachronism of manners. The introduction of such a clergyman into a parish as Mr. Zealous, is at present, we believe, nothing uncommon; neither is the cordiality of orthodox dissenters toward the established church, as it is pictured in Mr. Blunt: but we should rather expect to find this disposition in a young disciple, than in an old friend of the dissenting interest; and the metamorphosis of an independent congregation, into a body of rational dissenters (as the Socinians style themselves), we conceive to be an event of past times, which is happily unlikely to be repeated.

As a specimen of the writer's sentiments and manner, we extract her description of a *good churchman*, or more properly of a *good clergyman*.

'In the first place, he must enter the church freely, from his own inclinations, and not merely from the designation of his parents, or friends; he must suppose himself, as he says in his ordination, to be "moved by the Holy Ghost to take that office upon him;" the good of souls must be the one point to be kept continually in view; he will devote himself to study, and cultivate every branch of useful learning, in subserviency to this important end. As his views of Christianity coincide exactly with the established church, he enters it, subscribes her articles, and likewise her creeds and homilies; he despises not her rites and ceremonies, but he gives them the secondary place in his estimation, and therefore withholds not the right-hand of fellowship from his dissenting brethren; the *lesser* points in which they differ are lost in the *greater*, in which they agree: but though not attached to these lesser points as affecting *salvation*, yet he is attached to them as opinions, and unless he could see a prospect of great advantage to the cause of Christ, would not ascend a dissenting-pulpit; or depart, in the smallest degree, from the discipline of the established church. Agreeably to the doctrines, which he has solemnly subscribed to, and consistently with the prayers he is continually reading—he will, in all his discourses, bring to view the fall of man, his recovery by Jesus Christ, the necessity of a change of heart, and the influence of the Holy Spirit, to produce that change. On this foundation he will build a noble superstructure of good works; and, in
his

his own life and conversation, will evidence the constraining influence, which these doctrines universally produce in the hearts of those who truly believe them. These are the churchmen who would make every methodist-chapel shake to its foundations, and would overturn one half of them in the kingdom; for he must have an unrefined taste, indeed, who would not prefer the solid, and judicious harangue of his learned rector, to the ill-arranged, ill-delivered, though well-meant one of his fellow-tradesman. On the contrary, the most refined lover of Gospel truths will frequent the conventicle, and hear, even from the lips of the unlearned, those truths in preference to a dry system of morality, though graced with every advantage of elocution in his parish-priest.

pp. 58—60.

Art. XV. *Three Plain Reasons for the Practice of Infant-Baptism*.
By Edward Pearson, B. D. 16mo. pp. 38. Price 6d. Hatchard.
1805.

MR. P. rests his defence of Infant-Baptism on the following positions: 1. Because among christians it is correspondent to Infant-Circumcision among the Jews: 2. Because it is highly probable, that Infant-Baptism has been practised by the generality of Christians ever since the days of the apostles: 3. Because, supposing the practice of Infant-Baptism to be an error, it is an error on the safer side. In the first two arguments, the author is well known to be supported by a large majority of Christians at home and abroad; although each of his positions has been, and still is, earnestly contested, on various grounds: some persons equally rejecting Baptism and the Lord's supper; some, supposing baptism to have been designed only for converts to christianity from a different religion; and others, maintaining that it should be administered to all believing adults, and to them only. The third of Mr. P.'s arguments is derived from the tenet of the Church of England, that "children, which are baptized, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved." We apprehend, however, that those, in general, who reject Infant-Baptism, believe the salvation of infants: and we do not see that the performance of any thing, which is *supposed to be an error* can be deemed safer than the omission of it. We think, therefore, that this part of the author's argument is no accession to its strength. We presume that his aim, throughout the whole, is to confirm members of the Church of England in what they already believe; as he addresses his readers in *that* character. The former parts of his tract comprise a neat and familiar abstract of what has often been advanced, in support of the positions to which they relate.

Art. XVI. *An Exhortation to the Duty of Catechising; with Observations on the Excellency of the Church Catechism.* By the same Author. 16mo. pp. 48. Price 6d. Hatchard. 1805.

"THE instruction of youth in the principles of religion, which," says Mr. Pearson, "is what I wish to be understood by *catechising*, is a matter of the utmost importance." "Notwithstanding this," he adds, "nothing is more evident, than that there is a great and increasing neglect, more especially among the lower orders of the people, of instructing their children, and of embracing any opportunity of having them instructed, in the principles of religion." pp. 3, 5.

We are fully convinced of the truth of Mr. P.'s first observation, and sincerely concerned that there should be any ground for the second. He doubtless would not have asserted so deplorable a neglect if he had not remarked it among his immediate connexions. It may afford him, and others, who, like him, wish well to religion and humanity, to learn that it is far otherwise in several parts of England. The great multiplication of Sunday schools is a well known fact; and we have never heard of any institution of that kind by which children are not furnished with some means of religious instruction. We hope, therefore, that in the aggregate this inestimable advantage will appear to be greatly on the increase, whatever unhappy exceptions may be found to the general state of the country.

The author proceeds to trace the causes of such a neglect as he complains of. The first of these is "that *listlessness* with respect to spiritual advantages, which is so distinguishing a mark of our fallen nature." We cordially unite with Mr. P. in lamenting this undeniable fact, and have perused his remarks on the subject with perfect satisfaction. The second cause assigned is "the great *ignorance* of religion, which prevails among the lower order of the people." This is a natural consequence of the former evil, and requires the utmost exertions of pious zeal to counteract its effects on the next generation. We thank God that such exertions have greatly increased within a few years past. There is, however, abundant room for the use of additional means; and we should be very glad to see that which Mr. P. recommends carried into effect; viz. "to institute schools in every parish, or every district of two or three parishes, and permit the attendance of the children of the poor, for the purpose of their being instructed in the art of reading, and in the first principles of religion, either *gratuitously*, or for a very small pecuniary payment, according as their circumstances, in the judgement of appointed persons, shall seem to require." p. 11. Mr. P. very justly remarks the superior information of the lower classes in Scotland. In a note on Mr. Bunting's Sermon (reviewed above) the author mentions that a friend of his, when offering some religious instruction to a female servant in that country, asked
3 K her

her whether she could read. "Read, Sir! she replied, with an air and tone of mingled surprise and indignation, *do you think I was brought up in ENGLAND?*"

Mr. P.'s numerous extracts are evidently designed to do good, and we always find something good; but this is not uncommonly connected with something that we cannot reconcile with the rest. The third cause which he assigns is "the prevalence of Calvinistic opinions among us." But do these prevail among us more than they do in *Scotland*? And are those among us, who profess Calvinism, less attentive to the religious instruction of children, than other classes in general are? We apprehend that both these questions must be answered in the negative: and if so, Mr. P.'s reasonings, *à priori*, from their opinions to their practice, must proceed on a mistaken principle. He asserts, indeed, that some clergymen, who are called *evangelical* or *gospel* ministers, "are willing, rather than use the church of England catechism to any effect, to neglect the practice of catechising altogether." p. 20. We have never before heard such a neglect imputed to them: but if it exists, we do not hesitate to condemn it. Ministers of every denomination surely ought to use, to the best advantage, the catechism of that community which they prefer above all others.

Our author's observations on the church catechism are very brief. He subjoins the Lambeth articles, contrasted with the sentiments of the Arminians on the five points, that his readers may examine which of these formulas agrees best with the Articles of the church of England. This is certainly fair: but we think it a more excellent way, after the pattern of the liberal-minded Jews at Berea, to "search the *Scriptures* daily, whether these things are so."

Art. XVII. *The Value of Christian Knowledge considered*, in a Sermon, preached May 19, 1805, at Harvey-lane Meeting, Leicester, for the Benefit of the Sabbath School, containing an Address to Parents, Teachers, and Children. By F. A. Cox, A. M. 8vo. pp. 40. Price 1s. Button, Otridges, Williams and Smith. 1805.

FROM a very appropriate text, "That the soul be without knowledge is not good," Prov. xix. 2. Mr. C. inculcates the pursuit and promotion of Christian Knowledge, which he considers as including self-knowledge and the knowledge of God; the latter, especially as reconciled by the death of his Son. The importance of this knowledge, as the preservative of piety, the source of consolation, and the pledge of future felicity, is illustrated: and the means of attaining it are pointed out, and earnestly recommended, particularly the study of the *Scriptures*, attendance on the ministry of the Gospel, and *Sabbath Schools*. By these, the author appears to mean what are usually called
Sunday

Sunday Schools, for the instruction of *children*; not those designed chiefly for the poorer and more ignorant classes of *grown* persons, which we believe to be commonly understood by the title here adopted. As no information is given of the particular institution for the benefit of which the sermon was preached, we suppose it to resemble other *Sunday Schools*. It appears to be, like many of these institutions throughout England, wholly supported by dissenters: and the preacher intimates, that objections to it had been grounded on the pretext, "that the instruction of the common and poorer classes will make them too wise to be obedient to their civil rulers; as if," he adds, "the religion of Jesus Christ were unfavourable to social order!" p. 29. He adverts to a suspicion which had been excited, that disaffection to government was promoted by means of *Sunday Schools*. In refutation of this charge, he says: "I am persuaded, that whatever may have been the conduct of individuals, and such are to be found on the one side as well as the other, dissenters have never sanctioned one teacher of a sabbath school, who has inculcated disloyal principles. Submission to civil magistrates we consider a branch of moral virtue, which the Scriptures have inculcated, and we are bound to obey." p. 31.

No reasonable and candid person will give ear to charges without evidence. That the rising generation is instructed in the Scriptures, by whatever instruments, we rejoice. At the same time it is evident, that if clergymen would prevent every successive race from being increasingly attached to the dissenters, it becomes them to redouble their exertions for the instruction of children. To oppose their instruction by others, while they themselves neglect it, can only tend to alienate and irritate their parishioners.

Mr. C. proposes to publish an *Essay on the Excellence of Christian Knowledge*, to which his sermon is designed as an introduction. His mind appears to be properly impressed with the importance of the subject, and his talents certainly cannot be better directed. As, however, he is evidently a young author, we would caution him against being disgusted at the *limæ labor et mora*, which so important a subject deserves and demands.

"Carmen reprehendite, quod non
Multa dies et multa litura coercuit, atque
Præsectum decies non castigavit ad unguem."

Art. XVIII. *Alfred and Galba*; or, the History of Two Brothers, supposed to be written by themselves; for the Use of Young People. By J. Campbell, Author of *Worlds Displayed*. 16mo. pp. 182. Price 2s. Williams and Smith. 1805.

THIS small volume contains a very interesting story, designed to impart and impress useful instruction, although less generally adapted to that commendable purpose than it might have been,

been, if the situations described had more nearly resembled those of common life, and had been more analogous to the course of human nature. It is a kind of spiritual Robinson Crusoe, and it is no bad imitation of the productions of that fertile genius Daniel Defoe. If, however, it should succeed as well in making missionaries, as his celebrated work is said to have done in making sailors, we fear that it would be as difficult for them to meet with such savages as are here depicted, as it would be to find out the situation of "Favourite Island." The latter, we acknowledge, has puzzled us not a little. It is said to lie on the coast of California; yet the nearest inhabitants came from South America, and it was but little out of the way from Lima to France! If it were possible to recognise it by these marks, we would recommend a voyage thither to the French philosophers; as they would doubtless esteem their trouble well repaid, by the discovery of a nation of savages, that appears to form an exception to the doctrine of human depravity. The author, indeed, relates the whole as a dream; but if it had not been for the flight of imagination, which we have remarked, we should have thought it much more probable, that any of the events which he has related should have come to pass, than that he should have dreamed, and afterwards have described, the whole of them as he has done. John Bunyan, who in this instance is evidently the author's prototype, was consistent; his visions were altogether allegorical: but that a man should dream of an actual journey to Montpelier; of his receiving there a written narrative, from the Two Brothers, of their first voyages to the Pacific Ocean; and afterwards obtain from them also the journal of a third voyage, &c. &c.; and that he should, when broad awake, publish the MSS., which he dreamed of having received; exceed all bounds of credence. We do not doubt that so entertaining a work will demand to be reprinted; and we hope, that the pious and ingenious author will embrace that opportunity to bid farewell to John, and adhere to Daniel, as his proper pilot in this kind of navigation. We hope also, that, under *his* directions, the latitude of Favorite Island will be corrected; and that, on farther examination, its inhabitants will appear to be "no better than they should be"—according to the unanimous testimony of scriptural doctrine, and historical fact. His "*Favourite Islanders*" are certainly as much superior to all that have yet been known on the Pacific Ocean, or anywhere else, as "*Hyperion* to a Satyr."

Art. XIX. *The British Atlas*; comprising a complete Series of County Maps, and Plans of Cities and Principal Towns, intended to illustrate and accompany the *Beauties of England and Wales*: published under the Direction and Superintendence of J. Britton, and E. W. Brayley. No. I. to V. Price 2s. 6d. each. 4to. Vernor and Hood. 1804-5.

MR. Britton is well known as an indefatigable pedestrian, to whom the public is indebted for an interesting publication on the *Beauties* of

of England and Wales. Of Wiltshire, which we apprehend to be his native county, he has given a separate history; the last volume of which will probably soon come under our distinct review. Mr. Brayley has occasionally accompanied Mr. Britton in his excursions. We might therefore presume, that, if actually traversing the parts laid down in these Maps, may enable travellers to furnish correct delineations of the tracts which they have pursued, these gentlemen must be well qualified for the purpose. This, however, is not all that they have attempted in the publication before us. As "the Beauties of England and Wales" had attained a considerable share of popularity, it was thought that a proper Companion to that work would be formed by an Illustration, like the present, comprising a set of Maps of the Counties, and Plans of their chief Towns. In the Maps (which are reduced from original surveys published by Mr. Faden,) they have endeavoured to mark, the course not only of the modern roads, but also of those constructed by the Romans; together with the places occupied by remarkable objects of antiquarian research; as Castles, Abbeys, Encampments, and Roman Works and Stations. To these we wish they had added the principal Barrows remaining; and such Druidical Monuments, Circles, Cromlechs, Memorial Stones, &c. as either came under their inspection, or are well authenticated by the labours of the learned. A traveller may often, by a slight deviation from his direct road, gratify his curiosity with little expense of time and trouble. Such insertions would have augmented the utility of these Maps, as they are professedly composed to direct the attention of the curious to interesting articles, of which the present race of inhabitants in their neighbourhood are able to furnish little or no information. Already, however, the variety of objects, which are distinguished on these maps, is disproportionate to the scale on which they are constructed; and, in some instances, produces an appearance of confusion. A quarto page is by no means adequate to the delineation of one of our larger or more populous counties. It cannot be expected, that we should take upon ourselves to report on the accuracy of every part of this performance. In the counties with which we are acquainted, we believe the general construction to be pretty correct; yet we have noticed occasional errors. For instance, in the map of Essex, the mount which marks the site of the ancient castle at Rayleigh, is not, as placed in the map,—on the east of the town, but on the west; that is to say, on the right hand of the road from Billericay. Moreover, in the situation adopted in this map for the castle, formerly stood a chapel, or other religious house, as we suppose, there being some appearances of ribs, roses, gilding, and other decorations, in an arch or two, which still remain in a private dwelling house; and we the rather notice this, because in the Surveys of the county of Essex, a chapel is mentioned as having been extant in Rayleigh; though its site is unknown.

Art. XX. FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE literary dearth which prevailed during the summer has not yet wholly ceased. To this cause, as well as to political and religious incentives, may be attributed the attention and interest which Mr. Renouard's tragedy of *The Templars*, mentioned by us, p. 716, continues to excite, in spite of the animadversion of the critics. In an ample dis-

assertion which the author has prefixed to his publication of this piece, he has rendered the justice of that process by which the Templars were condemned, sufficiently dubious, to justify himself, as a poet, in adopting the favourable alternative respecting their conduct: but it is less easy to vindicate himself from the failure of producing a powerful dramatic effect by the manner in which he has availed himself of the possibility of their innocence. From the very first scene, the reader can have no doubt of the final result; nor any hope that the Queen's imperative favour, or the romantic interest expressed by the Constable of France, for the knights, will preserve them from destruction. The character given to the French king is the reverse of historical truth; and the manners of the *dramatis personæ* are not those of the age to which they are assigned, nor has anything like local colouring been studied. The chief objects of the author seem to have been the degradation of religion, and the calumniation of ecclesiastical characters. At this price he insured the applauses of the philosophical party at Paris, but they cannot raise him above critical censure. His style, which was admired on the stage, and was supposed to contribute much to the approbation which his tragedy at first received, is usually sententious, but in other respects very unequal: it is often inaccurate, at sometimes feeble, and at others inflated. Dramatical compositions, however, have so greatly declined in merit as Paris, and have so rarely of late years been attended with marked success, that it is not surprising to find the acclamations of a party excite, as in the present instance, a lively interest in the public at large.

The historical Romance by Mad. de Cottin, which we announced with the preceding article, has since been published in 5 vols. 12mo., and is likely to prove a more successful candidate for permanent approbation. It is entitled, *Mathilde, Memoires historiques, tirées de l'histoire des Croisades*. The third Crusade, to which this work relates, affords no less fertility of events, than that which was the subject of Tasso's *Gierusalemme liberata*. The ground of Mad. de C.'s narrative is historical; and her descriptions of battles, sieges, and councils, may vie with those of Tasso. Her characters of Richard Cœur de Lion, Philip Augustus, and Saladin, fully accord with the history of those celebrated warriors. The heroine Matilda, Richard's sister, left England with him; but when the ship in which she sailed reached the coast of Egypt, it was captured by Melek Adel, brother of Saladin. At a period when the Crusaders despaired of recovering Jerusalem, when Philip had already quitted Palestine, and Richard was meditating his departure, Saladin wished to cement future peace by a matrimonial union between his brother and Matilda. The proposal at first seemed to be agreeable to all parties, but insurmountable obstacles arose, and peace was made on other terms. The character assigned to Matilda, which is the offspring of the author's invention, is that of a young princess designed for the cloister, and educated in retirement, but plunged at once into a very difficult and delicate situation, amidst the snares of a world to which she had till then been a stranger. Mad. de C. represents her as susceptible, but strictly virtuous and pious; and obtaining in her captivity greater victories than her brother achieved at the head of his heroic forces. The character of the Archbishop is not less interesting, and is not without historical foundation. Pious and eloquent, he acts, and often speaks, like Foulques.

The spirit of chivalry which animated the Crusaders, is described by the author in its genuine colours; and her descriptions in general, being drawn from the historians of the times, are strictly characteristic and local. She also penetrates deeply into the human heart: and evidently aims to promote the cause of virtue and religion. Her work, although unlikely to meet the approbation of persons who know or relish nothing that differs from the present age, especially if stamped with delicacy and seriousness, has already obtained an extensive circulation, and is read with the most lively interest. The publishers, Giguet and Michaud, have printed with this performance a new edition of *Malvina*, and of *Amelia Mansfield*; by the same author.

The attention of the Parisians is, however, at present, principally engaged by a publication relative to more recent times, entitled, *Memoires de M. le Baron de Bezenval ecrites par lui meme, contenant beaucoup de particularités et d'anecdotes sur la cour, sur les ministres, et les regnes de Louis XV. et Louis XVI. et sur les evenemens du tems*. 3 vols. 8vo. Although most of the facts detailed in this collection are sufficiently known to persons who occupied stations in the courts of those princes, or were otherwise connected with them, yet others are communicated which could only be derived from private intercourse and confidential intimacy. The Baron wrote merely for his own use, as is evident from the negligence of his style: but the names which he introduces, and the freedom with which he writes, will ensure attention and gratify curiosity. Some inaccuracies, and personal partialities to different ministers, are apparent.

M. Gaillard has published 4 vols. 8vo. of *Miscellanies historical and literary*. Some parts of this collection have long been known. It closes with an ingenious dissertation on the historical errors and inaccuracies of ancient and modern writers.

To a new edition of Euler's Defence of Religion against the objections of Free-thinkers, are annexed the author's Thoughts on Religion, which Condorcet had suppressed in a former edition.

A curious work has appeared under the title of *Manuel Polyglotte, ou moyen facile de communiquer avec les hommes dont on ne connoit pas la langue, composé de sept tableaux pour le Français, l'Italien, l'Espagnol, l'Allemand, l'Anglais, le Hollandois, et le Celte-Breton, en attendant le Tableau des autres langues*. This work proposes to enable persons who have not previously studied the languages, to converse together in them. The tables are perfectly easy to learn; and the contrivance is so simple, that it might excite surprise at the lateness of its discovery; if we were not aware how few ages have elapsed since the invention of gun-powder, the mariner's compass, &c. The *Manuel Polyglotte* was only to be sold during a fortnight, from the 15th to the 30th of September.

The Astronomical Almanac, entitled, "*Connaissance des tems, et des mouvemens celestes*," commenced in 1669. Picart, one of the most celebrated astronomers of the 17th century, and Lafebure, composed the first volumes of observations; Lieutaud continued it in 1702; Godin, in 1730; Maraldi, in 1735; Lalande, in 1760; Jaunet, in 1776; and Mechain from 1778 to 1796. From the year 1760, this work has become the depository of the progress of astronomy; and the volume just published contains *Memoirs* on subjects connected with the science, by MM. *Chambre, Laplace, Delambre, Messier, Vidal, Flaugergues, the Lalandes, Burckhardt, Duc-la-chapelle, Olbers, Thalib, Mengin, Schröter, Keiser, Confi, Guerin, &c.* with *Observations on the Tides, the newly discovered Planets, Notices of new Astronomical Works and Academical Prizes, Biography, &c.*

ART. XXI. SELECT LITERARY INFORMATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Jarrold, of Stockport, has in great forwardness, A Series of Dissertations, Philosophical, Physiological, and Political, on Man. Dissertation I. on Population, is in answer to Mr. Malthus.

Mr. Sutcliffe, of Halifax, is engaged in translating an additional volume of Saurin's Sermons; it will be printed uniformly with the six volumes already published, translated by the Rev. R. Robinson and Dr. H. Hunter.

Mr. Wooll has in the press, Biographical Memoirs of the late Dr. J. War-ton, with a Selection from his poetical works, and an extensive literary correspondence between eminent persons, left by him for publication.

E. D. Clarke, LL.D. has in the press a work, entitled, Mineralogy; or, an easy and simple method of arranging the substances of the Mineral Kingdom into classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties, according to their distribution on the surface of the globe.

Robert Fellowes, A. M. Oxford, has two new works in the press; one, a Body of Speculative and Practical Theology, in two 8vo. volumes: the other, entitled, Bowers of Love; or, Poems, designed to describe and exemplify the finer feelings of the heart; chiefly imitated from Gesner.

Mr. R. Weston, author of Tracts on Agriculture and Gardening, is printing a Natural History of Strawberries, with the modern improvements in their cultivation.

J. C. Davie, Esq. has in the press, Travels in South America, in a Series of Letters to the late Mr. Yorke, of Taunton-Dean.

M. Polidori, a native of Italy, has nearly ready for publication, in 3 pocket volumes, a Dictionary of the Italian, French, and English Languages.

Dr. Render is engaged in preparing a German and English Dictionary.

An Account of Stratford-upon-Avon is in preparation. enriched by the communications of Mr. Sharp, of Coventry.

The following Works are expected to appear shortly:

A new volume of the Transactions of the Literary Society at Manchester.

An Essay on the Excellence of Christian Knowledge, with an Appeal to Christians on the propriety of using all means for its promotion, by F. A. Cox, A. M.

Letters to Dissenting Ministers and Students for the Ministry, by the late Rev. Job Orton, to be printed uniformly with his Letters to a Young Clergyman, published by Mr. Stedman, by

the Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Hackney, with Memoirs of Mr. Orton's Life.

Essays chiefly on Chemical Subjects, by the late W. Irvine, M.D. F.R.S. Ed. Lecturer on Materia Medica, &c. in the University of Glasgow; with additional Essays, by W. Irvine, M.D. his son.

Dr. Turton's Complete Translation of Linnæus's Systema Naturæ.

Major Cartwright's Essay on the State of the Nation.

Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles; by the Rev. J. Dick, of Glasgow.

A New London Catalogue of Books, from 1800 to the present time.

Inoculation for the Small Pox vindicated, and its superior efficacy and safety to the practice of Vaccination clearly proved; by Mr. Lipscomb.

The Domestic Guide, in cases of Insanity; pointing out the causes, with the means of preventing, and proper treatment of, that disorder.

A Restoration of the ancient modes of bestowing names on the rivers, hills, valleys, plains, and settlements of Britain; from which nearly all the explanations given to these by Verstegan, Skinner, Vallancey, Bryant, Borlase, Whitaker, Price, Macpherson, &c. are shewn to be unfounded, by G. Dyer.

Sorrows of Seduction; with additional delineations, which complete the work.

The Farmer and Land Measurers' Assistant; by Mr. J. Matthews, of Great Barrington, Gloucestershire: by this work any person may calculate the cost of hoeing, reaping, mowing, &c. from one farthing to twenty shillings per acre. Mr. M. will also soon publish Tables, by which may be known the contents of any piece of land, not exceeding a certain length and breadth.

The Picture of Edinburgh, a work now printing in Scotland.

Evening Amusements; or, the Beauties of the Heavens displayed for 1806; by W. Friend, Esq. M. A.

EAST INDIES.

On Nov. 26, 1804, Several gentlemen of the Presidency of Bombay met at Sir James Macintosh's, at Parell, and formed themselves into a society for the advancement of Oriental Literature, under the title of "The Literary Society of Bombay, for the purpose of collecting useful knowledge in every branch of science, and of promoting a farther investigation of the history, literature, arts, and manners of the Asiatic nations." Sir James, who was chosen President, delivered an introductory discourse, in which he developed the objects of the institution, and the most probable means of attaining them.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial Geographical Institution at Petersburg, has published an Atlas of the Russian Empire, on 44 sheets, in the Russian language. The same, for the service of youth, on 18 sheets. A general Map of Russia on 3 sheets in Russian and French, laid down by Wilbrecht in 1800: and 6 other Maps of various parts of the empire; some in the Russian, others in the Russian and French languages.

Count Potocki, author of several highly esteemed works, and among others of the History of the primitive people of Russia [vide p. 396, article RUSSIA] has just published at Petersburg two works, in continuation of that work: 1. The ancient history of the government of Cherson, pp. 60, 4to.; 2. The ancient history of the government of Podolia, pp. 50, 4to. A third work on the same subject is expected shortly. When the Count was in Italy, he published the Dynasties of the second book of Manetho, pp. 125, 8vo. Florence.

At Petersburg has been published a Description of Caucasus, with an historical and statistic Essay on Georgia, 8vo. pp. 71.

M. H. Przybylsky has translated into the Polish language, and published at Cracow, in 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 278, the *Tristia*, *Elegies* and *Heroic Epistles* of Ovid; and in 8vo. 32 pages, Horace's *Epistle to the Pisos*. (*Owideo Nazona, &c. Horacego list do Pizonow.*)

After the example of the university of Wilna, it is intended that a series of Meteorological Observations shall be registered at every institution of public instruction: these are to be collected and published.

SWEDEN.

M. J. Gustavus Hebbe, an officer in the Swedish marine, who resided in the islands of Pico and Fayal, during 1800 and 1801, has published an account of the Azore Islands, collected by him during that period. This tract derives particular interest from our general ignorance of these islands.

M. Kragh Hoest has published at Copenhagen, a Sketch of the Revolutions of Swedish Poetry in Modern times (*Udrikt afwers den Svenske Digtekunstes Skjæbne i nyest tiden*). This author has endeavoured to collect the most pleasing productions of the Swedish Muse. In 1794, he published a work of this kind, of which the present may be styled a continuation. He gives an interesting account of modern Swedish poetical literature, and of its latest productions; and includes the names of many young poets,

whose merits are but little known in the republic of letters.

The Chevalier Fiand has published at Abo, Observations on the Art of constructing Military Charts. (*Om sätet att ritta Militariska Chartor.*) The Chevalier intends to publish a more enlarged Treatise on this subject.

GERMANY.

At Halle is published a valuable work, entitled, *Aegyptus: auctore Ibn-el-Vardi. Ex apographo Escorialensi una cum lectionibus variis e codice Dresdensi; primus edidit, vertit, notulisque illustravit, C.M. Fræhn.* An Account of Egypt, by Ibn-el-Vardi, from a copy in the palace of the Escorial, with various readings from another copy at Dresden, now first edited, translated [into Latin] and illustrated with notes, by C. M. Fræhn. This is a part of the Cosmography of Ibn-el-Vardi, entitled *Kharidet el Adschaib*, The Pearl of Wonders; of which work M. Deguignes has inserted extracts in his account of the MSS. in the national library. It includes the Arabic text complete, with a Latin version, and illustrative notes: prefixed is, 1. a Memoir on the name, country, and date of Ibn-el-Vardi; 2. An index of the contents of the Arabic work, with the arguments of the fifteen chapters which compose it; 3. A catalogue of the works consulted by the Arabic author, as mentioned in his preface; 4. Notice of such of his works as have been already published.

At Leipzig, a very valuable work on Oriental Literature has been published, entitled, *Institutiones ad fundamenta Linguae Persicae, cum Chrestomathia maximam partem ex auctoribus ineditis collecta, et Glossario locupletis.* Edidit F. Wilken. For the grammatical part, which occupies nearly one third, the author has consulted the best grammars of the Persian language which have been published; and has frequently added his own critical observations: so that this work may be regarded as the most perfect extant on this subject. The Chrestomathia presents a very valuable selection of pieces in prose and in verse. The glossary is carefully executed; and to facilitate the pronunciation, the Persian words are printed both in Arabic and in Roman characters. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 446.

The two first volumes of a complete Greek Grammar, with critical observations by MM. Reiz and Ilgen, have been published at Leipzig, by M. F. Hulseman, in 8vo. pp. 792 and 443. It is a new and very much augmented edition of Lamark's Greek Grammar: the first volume, which contains the elementary and etymological part, has been revised

by several learned grammarians: the second, which comprehends the syntax, with several supplements, and a general table of contents, has been enlarged, by the critical observations of MM. Reiz, Valkenaer, Hemsterhuis, Leunep, Scheid, and others. One of the supplements contains a project of a complete Greek Grammar, arranged in the following order: 1. A grammar of the ancient Greek, as current in the time of Homer; 2. A grammar of the lyric poets; 3. A grammar of the tragic and comic poets; 4. A grammar of the attic prosaic authors; 5. A grammar of the Ionian dialect; 6. A grammar of the common Greek; 7. A grammar of the Alexandrian poetic, and prosaic writers. Another supplement contains the method of teaching the Greek language, with examples of the different dialects, extracted from Homer, Hesiod, Herodotus, Pindar, Aristotle, Sappho, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Plato, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Hippocrates, Apollonius Rhodius, Callimachus, Theocritus, Plutarch, &c.

M. P. Buttman has published at Berlin, a third, and much enlarged edition of his Greek Grammar, 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 584.

An Elementary work on the Greek language has been published by M. F. Jacob, at Jena. (*Elementarbuch der Griechischen Sprache.*)

At Jena is published the first volume of a second and enlarged edition of M. J. G. Schnieder's Critical Greek and German Dictionary. (*Kritisches Griechisch-Deutsches Woerterbuch.*)

M. F. Hezel has published at Leipzig, in 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 283, An Elementary Work on English Grammar, intended for those who wish to attain the language without the assistance of masters. (*Englisches Elementarwerk.*)

M. J. Nagedly has published at Prague a Grammar of the Bohemian language for the use of Germans. It includes the origin and formation of the language.

M. J. Tham's Bohemian Grammar has just reached a fifth edition improved.

M. Joseph. Voltiggi has published at Vienna, a Vocabulary of the Illyrian, Italian, and German languages; to which a grammar is prefixed. (*Ricsostovnik, Iliriskoga, Italienskoga, i Nimacskoga Jezika, &c.*)

Dr. H. Stephani has published at Berlin, in 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 415. A System of Public Education. (*System der öffentlichen Erziehung.*)

At Gottingen has been published in 4to. pp. 544, *Repertorium commentationum a societatibus litterariis editarum,*

secundum disciplinarum ordinem; digessit J. D. Reuss. Scientia naturalis, tom. 5. Astronomia. This author intends to publish in succession, a sort of Index to all the Treatises published in literary Collections, wherein those papers which treat of the same subject, will be brought together, and classed methodically, shewing the christened and family names of the authors, the titles of the treatises at length, and the Collection in which they occur. The fifth volume now announced is occupied by dissertations on Astronomy. It commences with historical memoirs on the origin and progress of this science among the Indians, Chinese, &c. its utility, its characters, &c. Then follow treatises which relate to the science itself, which are divided into two classes: First, those on the Theory, Movement, Orbits, Equations, Figure, Diameter, Parallax, Satellites, Occultations, &c. of the Planets in general: secondly, memoirs on each particular Planet, on the Comets, the Sun, and the Fixed Stars: the papers on the planets are arranged according to their distance from the Sun. Under the article Earth, are placed thirty-seven dissertations on the mode of determining the geographical situation of various places: thirty-three on the different methods of finding the longitude and latitude: twenty-four on finding the longitude at sea: and two on finding the latitude. The list of places of which the geographical situation is determined, amounts to 450. The following are the titles of chapters under the article Theory: Movement, Libration, Parallax, Diameter, Atmosphere, Orbit, Altitude, and Equation, distance from the earth, variations, observations on lunar eclipses, and lunar tables. The article on Comets presents those papers which refer to their theory, orbits, movements, operations, return, and train; with observations and tables. The dissertations relating to the Sun occupy more than one hundred pages. The fixed stars are considered as to their distance, size, particular movement, parallax, and aberration. The astronomical refraction of several particular stars, with their conjunctions, occultations, eclipses, and observations on them, are arranged alphabetically. The whole terminates with a kind of appendix, including memoirs on astronomical instruments.

The same author has published at Berlin, the second and concluding volume of his Literary England, or Dictionary of all the Authors now living in Great Britain, Ireland, and North America, continued to 1803, 8vo. pp. 543. Great attention has been shewn to insert even

those small pieces which have been inserted in academic collections or periodical publications.

At Sulzbach, M. C. A. Baader has published the first volume of a Dictionary of all the Authors who are either natives of, or have been naturalized in Bavaria, during the eighteenth century, under the title of *Literary Bavaria. Das gelehrte Baiern*. The author has not only consulted a great variety of rare works and of MSS., but has also communicated to authors, at present residing in Bavaria, those articles which relate to them, for their revision. The account of the different works are accompanied by biographical sketches of their authors; and a great number of anonymous productions are arranged under their respective authors; it is illustrated by literary notices.

A kind of Annual Register has been commenced at Vienna, entitled, *An Historical Repository of the Austrian States*. N. B. The same work also appears under the title of, *The History of the Nineteenth Century*, 8vo. pp. 256.

At Berlin, M. C. L. Lange has published the first volume of a periodical work, *The Northern Mercury*, an historical, Political, and Literary Journal, intended for the Prussian states, and other countries in the north of Germany. *Der Nordische Merkur*. This volume contains, 1. A view of the present political state of Europe; 2. Detail of the new acquisitions made by Prussia; 3. A discussion of the question, Has the increase of riches contributed in England to the advancement of sciences and the cultivation of the mind in general?—the author decides in the negative; 4. A memoir on the progress of improvement in Russia under Alexander I.; 5. A slight account of Japan, and its commerce; 6. The reasons why literary characters are not esteemed in their own country; 7. Examples of the administration of justice in Switzerland, previous to the revolution; 8. Notices.

A work interesting to the dilettanti of the Fine Arts has been commenced at Frankfort, entitled, *The General Journal of the Arts. Allgemeine Kunstzeitung*. Eight Numbers will be published in each year: it comprises, 1. Criticisms on new productions of painting and sculpture; 2. Detailed accounts of new engravings; 3. Notices of ancient works of art, in the collections of individuals, not generally known; 4. Information of publications relative to the arts; 5. Of Exhibitions of the productions of art; and, 6. Biographical sketches of celebrated artists, contemporary or deceased.

The nineteenth volume of English Mis-

cellanies (*Englische Miscellen*) has been commenced by M. Cotta, bookseller at Tubingen: also the eleventh volume of French Miscellanies (*Französische Miscellen*). He has likewise published the twelfth and thirteenth Numbers of *The Annals of Europe (Europäische Annalen)*.

MM. Stendel & Keil, booksellers at Gotha, who have already published the fifth volume of the *English Library*, or a Collection of British Literature, in prose; have commenced a Collection of British Poets, beginning with Milton's *Paradise Lost*. They have also published the first two volumes of a Collection of Italian literature, entitled *Biblioteca Italiana*, comprising Tasso's *Jerusalem delivered*. A volume will appear every three months.

M. F. L. Augustin has published at Berlin, a work, *On the Dangers which threaten Germany, and the Prussian States in particular, from the spread of the Yellow Fever; and on the means of preventing its introduction into those countries*.

M. C. F. Harles has published at Nuremberg a work, *On the Danger of the Propagation of the Yellow Fever in Europe; and of the Preventatives to be adopted*.—M. C. T. Elsner has published a Latin Theme on the same Disorder, which he names the New Plague from America (*Oratio de novæ pestis Americane ortu*):—and, M. C. T. Ketterling has published at Ratisbon, *An Essay on the same subject*. This last author, who has had considerable experience of the disease, mentions the success of camphor (particularly when mixed with vitriolic ether) ether, spirits of hartshorn, musk, &c. in different cases and stages of the disorder. All these authors agree in some measure, both as to the means of prevention and cure. They recommend quarantine, to guard against the introduction of this species of Plague, as they denominate it; and fumigations of nitrous and muriatic acid, as preservatives against personal reception of the infection.

The three following works have been published on the important subject of Dissection for the purposes of legal inquiry; and contain those rules which ought to be followed in the examination of a corpse, when the object of that examination is to ascertain the cause of death. *Anatomico-pathological Instruction on Legal Dissections, for the direction of Students in Chirurgery*, 8vo. pp. 102. Stendal. *The Art of Legal Dissection, reduced into tables, for the use of Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries*, by A. Krus, Brunswick, 8vo. pp. 261.—A

by several learned grammarians: the second, which comprehends the syntax, with several supplements, and a general table of contents, has been enlarged, by the critical observations of MM. Reiz, Valkenaer, Hemsterhuis, Leunep, Scheid, and others. One of the supplements contains a project of a complete Greek Grammar, arranged in the following order: 1. A grammar of the ancient Greek, as current in the time of Homer; 2. A grammar of the lyric poets; 3. A grammar of the tragic and comic poets; 4. A grammar of the attic prosaic authors; 5. A grammar of the Ionian dialect; 6. A grammar of the common Greek; 7. A grammar of the Alexandrian poetic, and prosaic writers. Another supplement contains the method of teaching the Greek language, with examples of the different dialects, extracted from Homer, Hesiod, Herodotus, Pindar, Aristotle, Sappho, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Plato, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Hippocrates, Apollonius Rhodius, Callimachus, Theocritus, Plutarch, &c.

M. P. Buttman has published at Berlin, a third, and much enlarged edition of his Greek Grammar, 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 584.

An Elementary work on the Greek language has been published by M. F. Jacob, at Jena. (*Elementarbuch der Griechischen Sprache.*)

At Jena is published the first volume of a second and enlarged edition of M. J. G. Schuieder's Critical Greek and German Dictionary. (*Kritisches Griechisch-Deutsches Woerterbuch.*)

M. F. Hezel has published at Leipzig, in 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 283, An Elementary Work on English Grammar, intended for those who wish to attain the language without the assistance of masters. (*Englisches Elementarwerk.*)

M. J. Nagedly has published at Prague a Grammar of the Bohemian language for the use of Germans. It includes the origin and formation of the language.

M. J. Tham's Bohemian Grammar has just reached a fifth edition improved.

M. Joseph. Voltiggi has published at Vienna, a Vocabulary of the Illyrian, Italian, and German languages; to which a grammar is prefixed. (*Ricsoslovnik, Ilirieskoga, Italianskoga, i Nimacskoga Jezika, &c.*)

Dr. H. Stephani has published at Berlin, in 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 415. A System of Public Education. (*System der öffentlichen Erziehung.*)

At Gottingen has been published in 4to. pp. 544, *Repertorium commentationum a societatibus litterariis editarum,*

secundum disciplinarum ordinem; digessit J. D. Reuss. Scientia naturalis, tom. 5. Astronomia. This author intends to publish in succession, a sort of Index to all the Treatises published in literary Collections, wherein those papers which treat of the same subject, will be brought together, and classed methodically, shewing the christened and family names of the authors, the titles of the treatises at length, and the Collection in which they occur. The fifth volume now announced is occupied by dissertations on Astronomy. It commences with historical memoirs on the origin and progress of this science among the Indians, Chinese, &c. its utility, its characters, &c. Then follow treatises which relate to the science itself, which are divided into two classes: First, those on the Theory, Movement, Orbits, Equations, Figure, Diameter, Parallax, Satellites, Occultations, &c. of the Planets in general: secondly, memoirs on each particular Planet, on the Comets, the Sun, and the Fixed Stars: the papers on the planets are arranged according to their distance from the Sun. Under the article Earth, are placed thirty-seven dissertations on the mode of determining the geographical situation of various places: thirty-three on the different methods of finding the longitude and latitude: twenty-four on finding the longitude at sea: and two on finding the latitude. The list of places of which the geographical situation is determined, amounts to 450. The following are the titles of chapters under the article Theory: Movement, Libration, Parallax, Diameter, Atmosphere, Orbit, Altitude, and Equation, distance from the earth, variations, observations on lunar eclipses, and lunar tables. The article on Comets presents those papers which refer to their theory, orbits, movements, operations, return, and train; with observations and tables. The dissertations relating to the Sun occupy more than one hundred pages. The fixed stars are considered as to their distance, size, particular movement, parallax, and aberration. The astronomical refraction of several particular stars, with their conjunctions, occultations, eclipses, and observations on them, are arranged alphabetically. The whole terminates with a kind of appendix, including memoirs on astronomical instruments.

The same author has published at Berlin, the second and concluding volume of his Literary England, or Dictionary of all the Authors now living in Great Britain, Ireland, and North America, continued to 1803, 8vo. pp. 543. Great attention has been shewn to insert even

those small pieces which have been inserted in academic collections or periodical publications.

At Sulzbach, M. C. A. Baader has published the first volume of a Dictionary of all the Authors who are either natives of, or have been naturalized in Bavaria, during the eighteenth century, under the title of *Literary Bavaria. Das gelehrte Baiern*. The author has not only consulted a great variety of rare works and of MSS., but has also communicated to authors, at present residing in Bavaria, those articles which relate to them, for their revision. The account of the different works are accompanied by biographical sketches of their authors; and a great number of anonymous productions are arranged under their respective authors; it is illustrated by literary notices.

A kind of Annual Register has been commenced at Vienna, entitled, *An Historical Repository of the Austrian States*. N. B. The same work also appears under the title of, *The History of the Nineteenth Century*, 8vo. pp. 256.

At Berlin, M. C. L. Lange has published the first volume of a periodical work, *The Northern Mercury*, an historical, Political, and Literary Journal, intended for the Prussian states, and other countries in the north of Germany. *Der Nordische Merkur*. This volume contains, 1. A view of the present political state of Europe; 2. Detail of the new acquisitions made by Prussia; 3. A discussion of the question, Has the increase of riches contributed in England to the advancement of sciences and the cultivation of the mind in general?—the author decides in the negative; 4. A memoir on the progress of improvement in Russia under Alexander I.; 5. A slight account of Japan, and its commerce; 6. The reasons why literary characters are not esteemed in their own country; 7. Examples of the administration of justice in Switzerland, previous to the revolution; 8. Notices.

A work interesting to the dilettanti of the Fine Arts has been commenced at Frankfort, entitled, *The General Journal of the Arts. Allgemeine Kunstzeitung*. Eight Numbers will be published in each year: it comprises, 1. Criticisms on new productions of painting and sculpture; 2. Detailed accounts of new engravings; 3. Notices of ancient works of art, in the collections of individuals, not generally known; 4. Information of publications relative to the arts; 5. Of Exhibitions of the productions of art; and, 6. Biographical sketches of celebrated artists, contemporary or deceased.

The nineteenth volume of English Mis-

cellanies (*Englische Miscellen*) has been commenced by M. Cotta, bookseller at Tübingen: also the eleventh volume of French Miscellanies (*Französische Miscellen*). He has likewise published the twelfth and thirteenth Numbers of *The Annals of Europe (Europäische Annalen)*.

MM. Steudel & Keil, booksellers at Gotha, who have already published the fifth volume of the *English Library*, or a *Collection of British Literature*, in prose; have commenced a *Collection of British Poets*, beginning with Milton's *Paradise Lost*. They have also published the first two volumes of a *Collection of Italian literature*, entitled *Biblioteca Italiana*, comprising Tasso's *Jerusalem delivered*. A volume will appear every three months.

M. F. L. Augustin has published at Berlin, a work, *On the Dangers which threaten Germany, and the Prussian States in particular, from the spread of the Yellow Fever*; and on the means of preventing its introduction into those countries.

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Manual of Legal Dissection, for the use of Physicians and Surgeons, by A. Roose, Frankfort, 8vo. pp. 202. The latter work has gone through four editions since 1800.

At Leipzig, M. M. Friedlander has published a History of the Poor, and of the establishments intended for their relief, accompanied by an account of the present state of the hospitals, and other institutions of the same description, in Paris. The author takes very extensive views of this subject, as relating both to ancient and modern times.

M. C. Tunke has published at Leipzig an Essay on the principal Revolutions mentioned in History, intended to illustrate Dr. Priestley's Historical Chart, which accompanies the work.

M. H. Titius has published at Leipzig a work on the Classification of Fossils, intended to supersede the Mineralogical Tables of Karsten; the author has added the Synonyms of the German, Latin, and French Nomenclature, the modern System of Mineralogy, and an Analysis of the Genera and Species.

M. E. Lehman has published at Freyburg, An Essay towards a Systematic Encyclopedia of Mineralogy and Metallurgy: it is intended as a manual for the students of these sciences. The work is divided into three sections: 1. The preliminary sciences necessary for this study: 2. The technical department of the art: 3. The auxiliary sciences.

M. Sonnschmid has printed at his own expence, at Bareuth, A Mineralogical Description of the principal Mines in Mexico, (*Mineralogische beschreibung der Bergwerksriviere, &c.*), 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 336. It offers also a Description of the Volcanoes of Colimo and Popocatepec.

The Mineralogical Society of Jena has published the second volume of Annals, 8vo. 3 plates. After the rules of the society, and list of members, it offers treatises on subjects connected with the science, by MM. Werner, Reymann, Kirsten, Fischer, Rimrod, Heim, and Schreiner: Correspondence: & Memoirs of J. R. Forster, and of P. Schnelgas.

M. G. Bredow has endeavoured to prove, that Herodotus and his contemporaries had but very vague and imperfect ideas of the form and movement of the earth; his work is entitled, *Geographia et Uranologia Herodoti specimen*. Helmstadt, 4to. pp. 44.

M. C. Ritter has commenced a Geographical, Historical, and Statistical Picture of Europe, extracted from the best authors. The first volume contains Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia.

Europa, Frankfort, 8vo. pp. 500. It will form three volumes.

An Essay on the subject of National Character, written by M. Augustus Matthis, obtained the prize proposed on that subject by the Society of Leyden, in 1797. The author has now published it at Leipzig, under the title of *Versuch über die Ursachen der Verschiedenheiten in den National-Charaktern*. He founds his reasoning on the facts collected in the writings of Hume, Falconer, Montesquieu, &c. and the Voyages of Cook, Chardin, Volney, Forster, and others. He treats of the influence of Climate, Soil, Form of Government, and Religion, on the Human Character, and finishes his Memoir with observations on Education, and on other causes which contribute to modify national character.

M. Jos. Rohrer, author of Letters on the Tyrol, and other works of repute, in the close of the year 1802 and commencement of 1803, travelled from the frontiers of Turkey, by the Bukovina, Eastern and Western Galicia, Silesia, and Moravia, to Vienna, and has published an Account of his Journey in an epistolary form. His work is more particularly interesting, as these countries are but little known. The account of Moldavia is but short. The Bukovina and Galicia are described more at large, as to their productions, agriculture, manufactures, and the manners of their inhabitants. The description of the city of Lemberg, its commerce, carnival, and public walks, occupies the eighth letter: the manufactures, and articles of commerce of Galicia form the ninth, and two letters are devoted to the manufactures and commerce of Vienna. Two plates are given; one, of a Jewish Rabbi, of Galicia; the other, of a residence, built in the Tyrolian manner, by the Archduke John, in the park of Schönbrunn.

M. Ch. A. Rudolphi has published at Berlin, the first volume of Observations on Natural History, Medicine, and Veterinary Medicine, made during a Tour in Germany, Holland, and France. (*Bemerkungen aus dem Gebiet der Naturgeschichte, Medicin und Thierarzneikunde.*) This work is in the form of letters, of which the first, dated from Berlin, gives a particular account of the Veterinary School of that city: the second treats of the Scientific Institutions in the cities of Helmstadt, Brunswick, Hanover, and Bremen; with notices of several literary characters in those places: in the third, the author describes his residence in Holland, at Groningen, Amsterdam, Leyden, &c.; and their various collections and cabinets, &c.

the fourth contains his stay at Paris; with descriptions of the Zootomic Cabinet, the Cabinet of Natural History, the Menagerie, and the Botanic Garden of the National Museum of Natural History. The writer adds some account of several of the literati, and concludes with remarks on the hospitals, the school of swimming, and the public baths of that metropolis.

M. T. F. Abel has published at Tübingen, the first volume of a work on the Powers and Faculties of the Mind. (*Versuch über die Seelenstärke.*)

M. G. Schelle has published at Leipzig, in one vol. 8vo., A Treatise on Good Nature, on its nature, its influence on the Body, on the Mind, on the intercourse of Life, and on its importance in Education.

M. Bredeczky will shortly publish the 4th volume of his Memoirs on the Topography of Hungary.

M. Korabinsky is engaged on a new Topographical Dictionary of Hungary.

The Travels of Count Dominick Teleky, written in Hungarian, and the Travels of Townson through Hungary, in English, are to be translated into German, and published at Pest, with notes.

The number of works which appeared at the last Leipzig Fair, amounted to 3,077; including nearly 1000 translations, 271 Romances, and 30 Dramatic Productions.

HOLLAND.

M. H. Haringman, who accompanied a Dutch embassy to Tangiers, and travelled with a caravan from thence to Mequinez, the residence of the Emperor of Morocco, in 1788, has published a Journal of Two Months' Residence in the Empire of Morocco, and of a Journey by land to Mequinez. (*Beknoopt Dag-Journaal, &c.*) The Description of Tangiers and Mequinez, and of the Inhabitants of those Cities, forms the larger and more interesting part of this publication.

FRANCE.

A work of considerable interest to the professors of the Fine Arts, has been published at Metz, by M. Robert de Spallart, entitled, An Historical Picture of the Costumes, Manners, and Usages, of the principal People of Antiquity, and of the Middle Ages: it will be completed in 6 vols. 8vo: with 6 vols. of coloured plates, folio lengthwise. The three volumes which are published contain all the department of Antiquity. M. S. treats of each people separately: the first volume comprehends the Egyptians and Greeks: the second, the barbarous nations, as, Phrygians, Thracians, Amazons, Assyrians, Babylonians, Syrians,

Armenians, Scythians, Parthians, Dacians, Sarmatians, Germans, Gauls, Belgians, Britons, Phenicians, Carthaginians, Numidians, Mauritanians, Celtiberians, Medes, and Persians. The third volume contains the Romans, Etruscans, Latins, Samnites, Marsii, and Sabines. The three succeeding volumes will contain the nations of the middle ages. The author first describes the costumes of the females, then of the males, including not only the customary Garments of different ranks, but those which denote public employments, or characteristics of dignity; of Arms, offensive and defensive; Chariots, and warlike Machines of all kinds; Cavalry; Vessels and Navigation; Architecture; Gardens; Sacrifices; religious, funereal, and nuptial Ceremonies; Furniture; Vases; Customs at repasts; those national traits which frequently distinguish different people; Sculpture; Painting; Writing; Books; Music and Dancing; Social Games; Gymnastic Exercises; and every other circumstance which may tend to illustrate ancient manners. Whatever is an object of the sense of sight has been engraved; but, those of which no ancient representation has reached our times M. S. presents as they have been described by the best authors. Title: *Tableau Historique des Costumes, des Mœurs, et des Usages, des principaux Peuples de l'Antiquité et du moyen age.*

M. J. N. L. Durand, Architect and Professor of Architecture at the Polytechnic School, has published the second volume of *Lessons*, delivered by him at that Institution. His preliminary discourse states the design of the science, and some general rules to be followed in the construction of buildings; he then proceeds in his lessons to the details of the art, and considers the requisites: 1. of public buildings; 2. of private buildings. The work closes by a notice, and parallels of the various species of edifices ancient and modern, remarkable for beauty, size, extent, or singularity; all designed on the same scale.

A work, entitled, The New Museum of Natural History; or, Representations of the most remarkable Objects in the Three Kingdoms of Nature, is announced at Paris as nearly ready for publication. The plates, which will be coloured, are after designs by M. Deseve, and other artists of eminence; and will be compared with the originals, and approved, previously to publication, by MM. Lacepede, Desfontaines, Faugas de Saint-Fond, Geoffroy, Oliver, and Rose. Each volume will contain 100 plates. Subscription 60 francs each volume.

Pinkerton's Geography has been translated into French, and adopted by the Commission of Public Instruction as an elementary work.

M. Anquetil, Member of the National Institute, has published the first three volumes of an History of France, from the time of the Gauls; it will make twelve volumes, 12mo. M. A. intends to free it from all extraneous matter, and to confine himself to the history. It is pleasing to see a literary veteran, passed his eightieth year, dedicating the last period of a laborious life to the facilitating of the study of his country's history.

H. J. Mortchan, M. D. has published a Treatise on the Influence of the Passions on the Temperament and general Health.

M. P. A. Prost has endeavoured to prove, 1. that *origen* is the principle of sensibility, consequently of life; and, 2. that there is a constant affinity or agreement between the state of the stomach and that of the brain: his work is entitled, *Essai physiologique sur la Sensibilité*.

M. J. M. St. Cyr Poncet, junior, has published a Poem, entitled, "My Four Ages." Under this title, the author descants on the Four Ages of Man. Not having more than entered the second age, and being only able properly to speak of infancy and youth, he depicts what he wishes to be in manhood and age.

M. A. F. R. Teniblières has published a Poem, in four cantos, entitled, The Four Ages of Woman: to celebrate the virtues of that sex, which is too frequently the object of calumny; to display its amiability, its talents, its sense, its attractions, is the intention of the present Poem.

M. Ch. Millevoye has published a Poem, entitled, Maternal Affection; while celebrating this amiable passion, the author's filial affection appears conspicuous.

A work has just appeared at Paris, under the curious title, I am in Search of Happiness or Celibacy, Marriage, and Divorce, considered as relative to Manners, Society, and personal Happiness.

A new Academy has been formed at Paris, entitled, The Celtic Academy: its object is to collect and explain Celtic monuments, and to extend researches into primitive languages: it will publish Memoirs periodically, and propose prizes.

SPAIN.

The Directors of the Institution of Maritime Charts (*Direccion de trabajos hidrograficos*) established at Madrid, have published a Spanish Maritime Atlas (*Atlas Maritimo de Espana*) founded on the observations of Commodore Don

Vincento Tosinno: it consists of 21 charts, 16 plans, and 10 views; beside this Atlas, they have published 17 maps and 6 plans, chiefly of the Spanish American possessions. The following are some of the objects which the directors have in view, and the means by which they hope to attain them. 1. To determine the situation of the western and southern coasts of Asia Minor, and of the coasts of Syria, Egypt, and Barbary, as far as Cape Bon. For this purpose, Brigadier Don Dionisio Galiano, was sent in the frigate *La Soledad*, in 1802, to examine the most important of these coasts, and to determine their longitudes and latitudes. 2. To examine the depth of the river *De la Plata*: Don Andres de Oyarvide is appointed to this duty, with small vessels. 3. To take soundings between Carthage and the island of Cuba: This expedition has been entrusted to Capt. Don Joaquin Francisco Hidalgo. 4. To survey correctly the south side of the Isle of Cuba from Cape Cruz to Cape Antonio; this is superintended by Don Josef de Rio. 5. To examine and lay down the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, and particularly of the bay of Campeachy. Orders to this effect have been transmitted to the different commanders on those coasts. 6. To examine the coasts of Guatimala, of Papagaio Bay, and the western coast of the vice-royalty of Santa-Fe. Don Josef de Moraleda, Don Josef Colmenares, and Don Mariano Isasviribil, are appointed to this expedition, in the *Castor*, corvette, the *Peruano*, brig, & the *Estrenna*, galiot. 7. Don Juan Vernali and Don Isidoro Cortazan, have been sent by the society of the Phillipine Islands to the coast of Coromandel, with orders to examine all the coasts and ports, which they touch at, to notice every circumstance which may promote the progress of geography, and to pay particular attention to the straits of Malacca, and the Phillipine Islands.

By order of the king of Spain, every University in that kingdom has been requested to propose for investigation in their theses, the Origin and Mode of Treatment of the Yellow Fever.

ITALY.

The invention of the telegraph has occasioned several researches on the Pyres, or Fire Signals, of the Ancients; among others, Sig. Onofrio Garguilli has translated and illustrated by Notes those parts of the works of Polybius which relate to this subject: the Greek text is added. (*Frammento di Polibio sulla Pirsia degli Antichi, tradotto ed illustrato de Onofrio Gargiulli, 8vo Napoli.*)

Art. XXII. LIST OF WORKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Fourth Volume of Marshall's Life of General Washington, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BOTANY.

The Botanist's Guide through the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Vol. I. 3s. Newcastle.

EDUCATION.

An Arithmetical Dialogue between a Master and his Pupil; by W. Butterman, Stafford.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Commentaries on the Treatment of Schirri and Cancer, from the earliest period to the present time: for the purpose of pointing out and establishing a specific for those Diseases on rational and scientific principles; by W. Thomas, 8vo. 3s.

Cases of Pulmonary Consumption, &c. treated with Uva Ursi; with practical Observations; by R. Bound, M. D. 7s. 6d.

A Short Detail of some Circumstances connected with Vaccine Inoculation; by R. Dunning, Surgeon, 1s.

Arguments in favour of a gradual Introduction of Cow-Pox, inscribed to the Rt. Hon. Ld. Hawkesbury; by R. Gilham, 6d.

Expositions on the Inoculation of the Small-Pox, and of the Cow-Pox, 6d.

A Compendium of Vaccination; or, an Address to the Medical Practitioners of Ireland; by J. B. Labatt, M. D. 3s. 6d.

An Epitome of Infantile Diseases, translated from the Latin of W. Heberden, M. D.; by J. Smyth, M. D. 3s.

Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, Vol. 6, 12s.

Observations on the Nature and Cure of the Gout, on the Nodes of the Joints, and on Diet in Gout, Rheumatism, and Gravel; by J. Parkinson, Hoxton, 5s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Gold and Silversmith's Calculator; by J. Ede, Goldsmith, 5s.

Names, &c. of the Proprietors of Unclaimed Dividends at the Bank of England, which became due on and before Oct. 10, 1802, and remained unpaid June 29, 1805, 2s. 6d.

Farm Buildings, or Rural Economy, containing Designs for Cottages, Farm Buildings, &c. plates, 4to. 10s. 6d.

Precis de l'Histoire de France, depuis l'établissement de la Monarchie jusqu'à nos jours: extrait des meilleurs auteurs; par M. Des Carrières, 12mo. 5s.

A Practical Treatise on Farriery, including Remarks on all the Diseases incident to Horses, the Symptoms, and

Mode of Cure; from the MSS. of the late E. Snape, 4to. 1l. 1s.

An Essay on the Construction of the Sails of Ships and Vessels, with plans and descriptions of the Patent Sails; by Capt. Malcolm Conway, R. N. 4to. 6d.

A Practical Treatise on Brewing, Distilling, and Rectification; by R. Shannon, M. D. plates, 2l. 12s. 6d.

POETRY.

The Woodman's Tale, after the manner of Spenser; to which are added, other Poems, and the Royal Message, a Drama; by the Rev. H. Boyd, 10s. 6d.

Flights of Fancy, Miscellaneous Poems, and the Castle of Avola, an Opera, in three Acts; by Mrs. J. T. Serres, 10s. 6d.

Soldier's Fare, or Patriotism and Hospitality, a Poem; by a Volunteer, 1s. 6d.

The Taylor's Revolt; a Mock Heroic Poem; by Jeremy Swell, 1s.

Poetry for Children, selected by W. Burden, A. M. 1s.

Miscellaneous Poems; by J. B. Orme, 7s.

Modern Paris, a free imitation of the third satire of Juvenal, 2s.

The British Martial, or English Epigrammatist, 2 vols. 10s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Outlines of a Plan for reducing the Poores' Rates; by J. Bone, 2s.

POLITICS.

Observations on National Defence, and on the Means of rendering more effectual the Volunteer Force of Great Britain, 8vo. 1s.

Invasion, or the Duty of every Briton to be prepared with the most effectual means of resisting the Threat of our inveterate Enemy, 1s.

THEOLOGY.

A New and Popular History of the Bible, from the Text of the Rev. Lau. Howel, A. M.; enlarged by Rev. G. Burder, 3 vols. and in Numbers.

Twelve Sermons on important Subjects, addressed chiefly to the middle and lower classes of society, 8vo. 6s.

A Discourse on the Character of God, as Love; by T. Sheraton, 8vo. 1s.

On the Duty of keeping holy the Sabbath Day, and on the Sacraments; by W. Singleton, Minister of Hanslope, Bucks, 8vo. 6d.

A Sermon preached for the Devon and Exeter Hospital, in the Parish Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, on Sunday, Aug. 11, 1805, and published for the benefit of that Institution; by the Rev. E. Copleston, M. A. 4to. 2s.

A Vindication of Defensive War, and

of the Military Profession; a Sermon preached before the North Worcester Volunteers, in the parish church of Tewkesbury, on Sunday, May 12, 1805; by the Rev. J. Smith, M.A. 8vo. 1s.

The Traveller; or, Meditations on various Subjects, written on board a man of war; to which is added, Converse with the World unseen; by J. Meikle, late Surgeon at Carnwarth: to which is prefixed, a Life of the Author, 8vo. 4s.

Notes on all the Books of the Old and New Testament, for the Use of the Pulpit and Private Families; by Dr. J. Priestley, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Index to the Bible; in which the various subjects are alphabetically arranged; by Dr. J. Priestley, 12mo. 5s.

An Essay towards a connected Elucidation of the prophetic Part of the Apocalypse; compiled, with the help of some original communications by Stephen Morrell, 8vo. 3s.

The Exemplar of Divine Worship, as exhibited to St. John in the Apocalypse, stated in a Discourse on Rev. iv. 1; by the Rev. R. B. Nicholls, LL.B. 2s.

A brief Treatise on Death; philosophically, morally, and practically considered; by R. Fellowes, A. M. 3s.

Milner's Ecclesiastical History reviewed, and the Origin of Calvinism considered; a Discourse preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Northampton, May 30, 1805; by the Rev. T. Wilkinson, M.A. Rector of Great Houghton, 8vo. 1s.

Methodism Inspected: Part II.; by W. Hales, D.D. Rector of Killesandra; including Remarks on a Pamphlet, enti-

tled, The Inspector of Methodism inspected, and the Christian Observer observed; by J. Benson, 8vo. 2.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Conductors of the Eclectic Review beg leave to decline any further insertions on the question, of whose system of Short-hand may be the most compact and expeditious, scientifically considered. They have too much respect for Mr. GURNEY, to detract in the smallest degree from his merit, which they believe to be very considerable. Nevertheless, they retain their opinion; and think he is misled, on the history and antiquity of Short-hand, by the inaccuracy of translators: the words of Plutarch, in reference to Cicero, importing expressly, that his Semeiographers [literally, "writers by signs"] "were said to employ us ιxyos τι, "a certain VESTIGE, then first ascertained," or reduced to order, [literally collocated]—consequently, their method was not at this time a new discovery; but was the revival of an antient practice.

ERRATA.

Page 795, line 22, before scribunt delete the comma.

27, — veritas lege amica.

In p. 849, Turnbull's Voyage, instead of the ship's crews being "completely preserved"—it should be "nearly all preserved;" as a man and two boys were missing.